The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 12,124 New Series

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
MAUSTRALIA	3664	600	W. J. Nantes	14th Oct.
* L. SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st ,,
—CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	28th ,,
* L. BOKARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	4th Nov.
† * VICTORIA	6600	1500	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	E Crew	18th ,,
—SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parditt	25th ,,
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Plymouth, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 164 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about
MALWA	2959	2500	G. W. Atkinson	14th Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	28th ,,
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Sept. 21, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.
D. BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	15th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 3, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
				1887.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich.	4,600	650	7th Nov.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich.	4,200	600	7th Dec.
				1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deo
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for six MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
				1887.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay. Sept. 15, 1887

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless .... Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless .... ,, 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless .... ,, 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
HUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, I ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th October 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 17th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHE.

S. S. "KANRGA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 10, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all chief Continental Ports. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON.
CHIEF OF FOR INDIA. } RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

bottled by
STONE & SON,
in first-rate condition.
Per doz. bots Rs. 6-4.
Per doz. ½ bots Rs. 4-4.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen .... Rs. 61 0

000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen 36 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen...... Rs. 32 0

0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen 28 0

TREACHER & Co, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLARETS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	10	12	6	0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	10	12	6	0

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 *dozens, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of* 3,800 *dozens. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.*

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
PETIT MEDOC.—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	13	8	7	8
SUPERIOR MEDOC.—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17	0	10	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE.—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	22	0	12	0
CHATEAU LA ROSE.—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	27	0	15	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX.—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	34	0	18	0

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Termini at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR
FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.
KEMP'S STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.

MADE PERFECT BY FILTRATION AND TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.

BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN. FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

The important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their

SUPERIOR PURITY.

NOTICE.—Orders for two dozens and upwards are sent anywhere in Bombay FREE of COOLY HIRE.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.		Per doz. Rs.	a.
Soda Water (5 Grains per Bottle)	0	12	Plain Ærated Water	0	12
Potash Water (as Pharmacopœia)	0	12	Medicinal Soda Water	1	0
Lemonade	1	0	Do. do. as Pharmacopœia	1	0
Tonic Water	1	0	Seltzer Water	1	0
Ginger Ale	1	0	Lithia Water	1	0
Gingerade	1	0	Raspberryade	1	0

Bottles (Stoppered or Corked) charged Extra, but allowed for on return.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL & BYCULLA.

MONSOON BOOTS.
THOROUGHLY WATER TIGHT.

WE have received a splendid stock of our renowned Carlton Boots, PRIZE MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

These celebrated Boots are made of very best Calf Leather, with stout soles, hand sewn, at the same time being very Soft and Light, all sizes in stock.

Stout Grain Hide Boots, High at Ankle, Hand Sewn.

Our Special Gaiter Boots, Gaiter and Boot combined, thoroughly Watertight, the best field Boot made.

Also a large stock of Ladies' Walking Boots, suitable for the Hills, all sizes.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO, LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting ORDERS, beg to inform their CONSTITUENTS that the SHIRT Department is superintended by a First-class London Cutter. GENTLEMEN may rely on a Well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of INDIAN Washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.

The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

ZEPHYR OR TAFFETA SHIRTS.

Soft and light, for Hot weather wear. Per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all Fast Colours, and durable materials.

Shirts, Collars attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.

A capital Shirt for wearing under Uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen for Rs. 27.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.
Ex-fine Long-cloth, do. do. ½ dozen Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk and especially adapted for wear in India.

Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS.

Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirt, Rs. 8-8 each

SPUN SILK SHIRTS.

Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 12-8 each.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

OUR LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, AUG. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case ... ... Rs. 50
,, Gold Hunting Keyless Case ... ... ,, 65
,, Gold Half-Hunting ,, ,, ... ,, 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case.

LADIES' GUARD RINGS

In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. | POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES.

SOAPS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	RAZORS AND STROPS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
PERFUMES,	POMADES,	CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

FURTHER EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE increas of Travellers, Visitors and Residents in Bombay, has induced the Proprietor to make FURTHER VAST STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS beyond those carried out last year to this the most popular and successful hotel in India.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH is under construction with the usual kindness of the Landlord, and will be placed all around the building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most hotels, with added comfort to visitors and residents.

The SANITARY arrangements have had especial attention and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bedroom has a Bathroom, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly steam power.

The DINING HALL—the largest and finest in India—is worthy of its name, having been the Hall of the High Court of Justice. There are Billiard, Reading, Smoking and Drawing Rooms for the use of residents.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour, with full access to sea breeze.

For TRAVELLERS the Great Western offers facilities in its proximity to Station, Harbour, Government and other Offices.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel servants. Tariff, Rs. 5 per day. Cook's coupons accepted.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity !!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines !!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes !!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

	Rs.			Rs.	
"VERY SUPERIOR."	20	0	"LONDON PARTICULAR."	30	8
"PALE DRY."	,, 22	0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 38	8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24	0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 43	0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30	0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	50	0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee, and Urdu on each phial.

Per phial, Re. 1; Per dozen, Rs. 10.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU.

THE above Estate is spreading out along the Banks of the river Cher in hillocks all covered with Vine Plantations. The abundant Crops which are reaped every year are specially used for making the CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU Sparkling Wines.

Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau-Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.

In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards.

The prices are kept specially moderate to get the name appreciated according to its merits.

Extra Dry	Rs.	36-8	per doz.
Dry	,,	30-8	,,
Extra Dry	,,	42-12	Per Case of 2 doz. pints.
Dry	,,	36-8	,, ,, ,,

TO BE HAD FROM **MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,**
SOLE AGENTS.
OR KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
SUB-AGENTS.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Stage Manager......MR. H. STANLEY.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
HARRY STANLEY'S
SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC,
OPERATIC & PANTOMIME COMPY.
WILL APPEAR
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 12TH OCTOBER,
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
THURSDAY, 13TH OCTOBER,
THE BEAUTIFUL DRAMA
BLOW FOR BLOW.
FRIDAY, 14TH OCTOBER,
OFFENBACH'S
GRAND MILITARY OPERA COMIQUE IN 3 ACTS, ENTITLED
LA FILLE DU
TAMBOUR MAJOR.

By the kind courtesy of the Colonel and Officers of "2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment," part of their SPLENDID BAND will appear during the Performance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 Sharp.

JAS. McCABE'S (OF ROYAL EXCHANGE,)
AND
JOHN JONES' (OF 338 STRAND,)
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT,
337, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHD 1847.

KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY AGRICULTURAL HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW OF 1888

TO BE HELD AT CHINCHLI.

THE SHOW will take place on the 29th January 1888, when prizes varying from Rs. 5 to 125 will be awarded for the best horses, oxen and sheep exhibited under specified conditions. For prospectus and further particulars apply to the Undersigned, care of the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur.

R. R. MULE,
Honorary Secretary.

IN Matter of the Companies Acts 1862 & 1867, and in the Matter of The GENERAL ICE FACTORY Company, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 31st day of January 1888 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to the Liquidators of the said Company, care of Thomas Walton Gillibrand, of 56, George Street, Manchester, England, Chartered Accountant one of the said Liquidators, and if so required by notice in writing from the Liquidators are by their Solicitors to prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. Dated this 16th day of September 1887.

TRINDERS & Co., 47, Cornhill, London,
Solicitors to the abovenamed Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given that SADANAND LUXMONJEE and VINAYEK VISHWASRAO, ANANDRAO VISHWASRAO, JANARDHAN VISHWASRAO and KASHINATH VISHWASRAO, the heirs and legal representatives of VISHWASRAO LUXMONJEE, have contracted to sell to Mr. SHOBAGCHUND DOWLATCHUND the following described immoveable property. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE and NICHOLSON at their Office, No. 79, Medow Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Lohar Chawl Street outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, fronting the said Lohar Chawl Street on the south side thereof, in the subdistrict of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Pension and Tax under old No. 132 new No. 1079 old Survey No 9-1190 and new Survey No 1799, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, and appurtenances standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment of Municipal Taxes formerly under No. 64 and now under ward No. 1087, Street Nos. 260 and 262, Street Lohar Chawl, Ward C, containing by admeasurement 333 1-3 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Ragnoba Gopal, on or towards the west by the property of Bhana Kharwa, on or towards the north by the Lohar Chawl Street, and on or towards the south by the other property of the said Bhana Kharwa, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said Sadanand Luxmonjee and others and their tenants.—Dated this 10th day of October 1887.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR OILS, TALLOW AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent, up to the 10th November, 1887, for the SUPPLY of—

CASTOR OIL.
COCOANUT OIL.
KEROSINE OIL.
LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.
TALLOW, best clarified, white.
COTTON WASTE, No. 1, to Company's sample.
Do. No. 2 do. do.
Do. No. 3 do. do.

Required by the Company during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1888.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Bombay and Ajmere Depots, with Forms and Conditions on which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, on and after the 15th instant.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender (if in Government Papers or other securities to be endorsed "in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company,") and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the Contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, October 7, 1887.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR SMALL STORES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent up to the 10th November, 1887, for the SUPPLY of SMALL STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c., required by the Company at Bombay and Ajmere for the year commencing 1st January, 1888. Particulars of the estimated quantities, together with Form of Tender, with Forms and Conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, and Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, where samples can be seen on and after the 15th instant.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender (if in Government Papers or other Securities to be endorsed "in favour of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company") and as a further security for the due performance of the Contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, Oct. 7, 1887.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent up to the 10th November, 1887, for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of this Company for the year commencing on the 1st January, 1888.

Particulars of the estimated quantities, together with Forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, and Deputy-Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, where samples can be seen on and after the 15th instant.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany each Tender (if in Government Papers or other securities to be endorsed "in favour of the B B and C. I. Railway Company"), and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 1 per cent. will be made from each payment until the deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, October 7, 1887.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSERS. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co. beg to announce to the public that they have appointed Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co. as their Agents at POONA.

The Establishment of a Book Depot on a satisfactory footing at a fashionable station like POONA has been a long felt want, and Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee & Co. have, at the request of several of their Constituents, undertaken to provide for this want, and they feel assured that the *elite* of Poona and its neighbourhood will appreciate this attempt to attend to the wants of the reading public in that part of the Presidency

Special arrangements have also been made for supply of Newspapers and Periodicals. Spare copies of these will also be on hand for immediate supply.

Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee & Co. again take this opportunity to express their most sincere thanks to their Highnesses the Native Princes, the high Civil and Military functionaries, and also their other constituents and the public at large, for the kind support they have hitherto extended to the firm, and hope they will continue the same hereafter.

POST FREE.

A Monster, Revised, Reduced and Enlarged Price List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

DIARIES! DIARIES!!
NOW READY
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1888.
OFFICE DIARIES.
POCKET DIARIES.
SCRIBBLING DIARIES.
DIARIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
POST FREE.
PRICE LIST OF DIARIES.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
AND
MESSRS. PHILLIP & CO., LIMITED,
POONA.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CASH BAZAAR, Limited, will be held at No. 23, Church Gate Street, the Company's Registered Office, on TUESDAY the 25th day of October, 1887, at 3-30 p.m., when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 8th day of October, 1887, will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution.

Resolution above referred to:—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1862." Should the Resolution be confirmed, a further Resolution will be proposed at the same time for the appointment of a Liquidator or Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up, and fixing his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
W. TATE,
Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, October 11, 1887.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.
NOTICE.

THE SENATE will proceed in the month of March, 1888, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of September, 1888.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon one of the following subjects:—

(1) The Law relating to Damages.
(2) The Law relating to Riparian Rights, including the Law of Alluvion, and Diluvion, and the Law of property in navigable and non-navigable rivers.
(3) The Mahomedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Sunnis.
(4) The Mahomedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Shiahs.
(5) The Law of Endowments, both Hindu and Mahomedan.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January, 1888, and at the same time to state on which of the abovementioned five subjects they are prepared to lecture.

P. K. RAY,
Registrar.
Senate House, 14th September, 1887.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned, in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINIE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as heretofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

FINE MALE ELEPHANT
FOR SALE.

AGED about forty-five; strong fine mukna; believed to be perfectly sound in all respects; fast mover; sold for a somewhat uncertain temper. Apply to Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Amraoti.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby cautioned that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any public street, road, or thoroughfare he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 8th October 1887.

FOR SALE.

SHORTLY TO BE DISPOSED OF, and at present to be seen working, the following Cotton Machinery:—

One Double Crighton Opener, by Crighton and Sons.
Two Single Spreader Scutchers.
Five Single Scutchers, by Taylor and Lang.
Six Heads Drawing of six Deliveries each.
Two 10" left Slubbing Frames 72 spindles } By Higgins
One do. do. 64 spindles } and Sons.
Apply "D." care of this Office.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.

JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.
Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES (HESSIANS) and LABOUR for the following Factories of the Company, during the coming Cotton Season:—Broach, Pallej, Rander, Sunnee, Khangaum, Shegaum, Oomrawattee, Karinja, Jalgaum, Etawah, Kasi, Delhi and Bhilwara. These requirements may be tendered for separately or together.

Tenders will be received up to the 22nd day of October 1887.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders for Gunnies will not be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.

By Order of the Directors
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Acting Chief Agent
Bombay, 6th Oct. 1887.

BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs 20 per Original Share of Rs. 500 and of Rs. 5 per New issue Share of Rs. 125, for the year ending 31st December, 1886, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, to Registered Shareholders on the 31st December, 1886.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. H. ZENAL ABADEEN SHERAZEE,
Bombay, 4th Oct. 1887. Agent.

PATRONISED BY GOVERNMENT. INDIAN BLUE BLACK INK prepared by HAKIM ABDOOL KARIM. Manufactured on a new principle, the acknowledged superiority of which has gained the approval after a careful Analysis of the Government, and which has for its surpassing merit been introduced in all the Government Offices as well as in the G. I. P and B. B. and C. I Railway Companies, Mills, &c. It possesses every quality requisite to produce a good writing liquid. A trial is urgently solicited, when it will unquestionably be found a most efficient preparation.

Large size Bottles per dozen	....	Rs. 6
Small „ „	....	Rs. 3-8
Retail Large size per Bottle	....	Annas 9
„ Small „ „	....	Annas 5

To be had at No. 113, Kolsa Molla, Pydhouni, Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price, Rs. 5; interleaved Rs. 6-8.

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD
COMPETITION.
PRIZES AMOUNTING TO
Rs. 1,000
WILL BE DISTRIBUTED
ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,
TO THOSE HOLDERS OF
WATERBURY WATCHES
PURCHASED AFTER 1ST AUGUST AND BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in "WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 or 1887 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld. BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	... ...	Rs. 500
2nd „	... ...	„ 200
3rd „	... ...	„ 100
20 Prizes	... ...	„ 10 each

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery,
Uniform in Quality.
Simple in Construction,
Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VER US* SWITZERLAND

Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market for 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY"
JUBILEE PUZZLE
Price one Anna.

May be had of all our Agents for the Watch. Wholesale at Rs. 5-4 per Gross.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India:
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a NEW PASSENGER STATION at Bandora.

Drawings and Specifications, with Schedules of Quantities, may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on and after the 3rd October next, where Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rupees ten per copy.

Tenders to be addressed "to the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company," and marked "Tender for Bandora New Station."

Tenders to be delivered not later than NOON on MONDAY the 17th of October.

A sum of one thousand rupees must be deposited with each Tender—the deposits to be endorsed "in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. M. SLEATER,
Acting Agent and Chief Engineer.
Bombay, 26th September 1887.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for the supply of CAST-IRON and ZINC VENTILATING SHAFTS.

The drawings can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, where also can be obtained printed copies of the conditions of the contract on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a receipt from the Controller of Municipal Accounts showing that the sum of Rupees Four hundred in cash (or the equivalent in either Indian Government Paper or Bombay Municipal Debentures) has been deposited with him as earnest money.

Tenders must be duly signed, enclosed in sealed covers, addressed to F. L. CHARLES, Esquire, C.S., Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and delivered at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than noon on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of October 1887.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer Municipality.
Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Bombay, 17th August, 1887.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
POONA MIRAJ SECTION
OF
WEST DECCAN LINE.

NOTICE.
MAHABLESHWAR PASSENGERS.

Acceleration of speed of Trains between Poona and Miraj.

On and after SATURDAY, the 15th October 1887, the speed of Trains between Poona and Miraj will be accelerated.

The timing of trains will be as under:—

Stations.	Ordinary Mixed Train.	Ordinary Mixed Train.	Stations.	Ordinary Mixed Train.	Ordinary Mixed Train.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M	P. M.
Poona......Dep.	8 1	3 30	Miraj ......Dep.	7 0	..
Jejuri...... „	10 40	5 50	Sangli...... „	7 25	...
Wathar (for Mahableshwar) „	1 40	8 50	Karad ...... „	10 20	...
Satara road „	2 20	9 28	Koregaon Arr.	12 28	..
Koregaon Arr.	2 40	9 50	Koregaon Dep.	12 38	9 0
Koregaon Dep.	2 50	...	Satara road „	1 5	9 35
Karad ..... „	5 0	...	Wathar (for Mahableshwar) „	2 0	10 46
Sangli...... „	7 50	..	Jejuri .... „	4 42	1 38
Miraz.......Arr.	8 15	..	Poona.......Arr.	7 0	4 0
	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M

MAHABLESHWAR.—Wathar is the nearest Station for Mahableshwar—Passengers leaving Bombay at 11 p.m., arriving Poona 7 a.m., can take the 8-15 a.m. train from the S. M. R. temporary (Ghorpuri) Station, arriving at Wathar at 1-20 p.m.

Passengers leaving Bombay at 8 a.m., arriving at Poona 2-30 p.m., can take the 3-30 p.m. train from S. M. R. Poona (Ghorpuri) Station and arrive at Wathar at 8-30 p.m.

There are Waiting and Refreshment Rooms at Wathar.

First and Second Class Return Tickets from Poona to Wathar are issued at a fare and a half.

Poona to Wathar.	Single	Return.
First Class........................	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 9-12
Second Class	„ 3-4	„ 4-14

The following are understood to be the approximate charges for dak conveyance from Wathar to Mahableshwar. The journey should occupy about 6 hours.

Per seat in Mail Tonga	Rs. 4
Per Tonga (3 passengers)	„ 10
Per Phaeton........................	„ 15

The Railway Company is not responsible for correctness of information relating to dak arrangements.

For further particulars see Time Tables.

W. P. WILKINSON,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Dharwar, 6th October, 1887.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments, The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR A. C AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT
PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens........ Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ...... „ 2-12 „

F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay

NOTICE.

THE FINEST CONTINENTAL VINEYARDS AND SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERIES have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We can quote MESSES AND CLUBS rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, thereby doing away with the necessity of their DIRECT IMPORTATIONS, as our lengthy experience and the ENORMOUS PURCHASES made by us yearly for our numerous Branches and Agencies throughout the East enable us to buy CHEAPER AND BETTER. For Price List apply to

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer............	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Graacher (Mosel)............	18	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien............	10	..
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	...
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	...
4 St. Christoly	...	13
5 St. Estephe	14	...
6 St. Emilion	15	...
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	...

BEER.—
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs. 22
„ „ „ 8 doz. Pints „ 31

TERMS—NETT CASH.
Apply to
BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra ....Rs.	56 0	...
Ernest Irroy a Carte d'Or .... „	55 0	..
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry............ „	52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole .... „	60 0	„ 62 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer............Rs.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer .... „	16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer .... „	17 0	„ ...
Niersteiner............ „	19 0	„ ...
Leibfrauenmilch .... „	21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein .... „	..	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg............ „	25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer .... „	..	„ 28 0
Marcocrunner .... „	28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger .... „	35 0	..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne ....Rs.	20 0	...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port ....Rs.	19 0	...
Fine „ „ .... „	22 0	—
Very fine „ .... „	27 0	—
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port. „	38 0	—

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands ....Rs.	13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc............ „	14 0	—
Les Canons............ „	16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun .... „	18 0	—
Chateau Leoville .... „	19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe .... „	21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte .... „	23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin .... „	27 0	...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon ....Rs.	15 0	—
Margaux Medoc .... „	17 0	...
Chateau Larose .... „	28 0	...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc ....Rs.	12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre .... „	16 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret ....Rs.	17 0	—
Chateau Roemer .... „	16 0	—

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz ....Rs.	12 0	„ 11 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label ....Rs.	12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar............ „	12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose .... „	20 0	„ 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroe's Three Stars ....Rs.	17 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy............ „	21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars, from Munzer and Fils .... „	25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules... „	27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules „	30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne............ „	35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy*** „	37 0	

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay ....Rs.	21 0
Chambertin .... „	28 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky *** ......Rs.	25 0
„ „ * .... „	23 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend * .... „	21 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer ....Rs.	6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles............ „	5 0	...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer .... „	6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer .... „	5 4	„ 3 4
Grimm's „ .... „	5 0	—

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola ....Rs.	16 0	..
Vino Barbera .... „	15 0	..
Vino Grignolino .... „	15 0	..
Etna Rossa .... „	14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino) ....Rs.	16 0	...
Do. Finest .... „	18 0	..
Finest Kummel .... „	30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow............ „	63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29, Rs.	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &C.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality...	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus............Rs.	2 8	Re. 1 8
Do. medium size .... „	2 0	„ ...
Celery .... „	...	„ 0 10
French Beans .... „	...	„ 0 10
Young Peas .... „	..	„ 0 12
Young Carrots .... „	—	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water .... „	..	„ 0 10

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row
Bombay, August 28, 1887.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

FOR SALE.

A BAY WALER GELDING, about 8 years old, perfect in harness and saddle, has no vice, been ridden by owner three seasons in C. M. R. V. Rifles.

A spendid Charger and Brougham Horse, up to 14 stones, open to examination, Cash ....Rs.	600
A set of Harness	25
A new Saddle and Bridle complete	50
A second-hand Saddle and Bridle complete	40
A Grey Country-bred Mare, aged about 11 years, been regularly ridden and driven by a lady for the last four years. Open to examination, Cash............	250
A Lady's Side Saddle and Bridle	50
A set of Harness	25
A Self-driving Victoria, requiring slight repairs	200
Both these horses have been in Bombay presidency twelve months and only parted with as owner is leaving	
A Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a good instrument and sweet toned	350

Apply MYRA, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... [illegible]
RESERVE FUND .... [illegible]

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c. on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 548,900.
REST...... .... „ 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody: NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS............	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay,
December 12, 1885.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER PARCEL OF THE CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,
FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE, SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		1,000	Box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS".	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS".	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS" ...	„ 40	„ 4 8

Not to be confounded with so-called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."

Samples forwarded on application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
By direct Importation.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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As. per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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First insertion	8 As. per line
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In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1
Each succeeding line	„ [illegible]

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged as at our present ordinary rates.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum.........	Rs. 12	Per Annum.........	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum.........	Rs [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum.........	Rs. 12
Half-yearly.........	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

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Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre: Stanley Troupe, 9 p.m.

Vessel arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 10th:—Malwa (s) from London, &c. Yesterday:—Rockliffe (s), from Middlesbro and Pachumba (s), Karachi.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Viagra (s), for Havre; Nelat (s), Sands Head and Benvenue (Ship), Calcutta.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Hongkong and Singapore per extra s. s. Kashgar will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-day.

The National Spinning and Weaving Mills.—The agency of these mills has from the 1st instant passed into the hands of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.

Arya Sudharmodaya Sabha.—The twelfth anniversary celebration of the Sabha will be performed at Madhav Bagh, to-day, at 5-30 p.m. When a lecture will be delivered in Gujarati by the well known Pundit Gattoolaji on "Dampatya" followed by extraordinary feats of memory if time is available. Hindoo gentlemen are requested to attend.

Death from Snake-bite.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Forjett Street, Malabar Hill, touching the death of Jankiprasad Parumdin aged 40 years. Deceased was a Bill Collector in the service of Adamjee Peerbhoy. At 7 p.m. on Monday he went out of the back door of his house, when he returned almost immediately, trembling, and told his wife that a snake had bitten him on the left foot. The wife saw a small wound on his foot, but it was not bleeding. He became restless and died in less than an hour after the occurrence. A verdict in accordance with the facts was returned.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Shiva Dewoo aged 40 years. Deceased was a labourer employed at the Princes Dock extension works. On the 4th instant while deceased and another labourer were working in an excavation the bank above the deceased gave way and fell on him, almost burying him. He was removed from thence when he complained of pain in his back and that his legs were powerless. He was then taken to the Hospital where he died on Monday. The verdict was that death was caused by fracture of the pelvis, the result of a bank of earth accidentally falling upon him.

The Tardeo Assault Case.—At the FortPolice Court yesterday Mr. Crawley-Boevey, continued the preliminary inquiry in this case, in which Dadabhoy Cowasjee Jessawalla and Jamsetjee Cowasjee Jessawalla applied for summons against Mr. Frederic Arhle, and seven other Europeans. After examining both the applicants and several of their witnesses the magistrate adjourned the inquiry till Dadabhoy C. Jessawalla could produce three of the purdasees who were mixed up in the alleged assault, and who have left Bombay, for examination. The Magistrate meanwhile has issued summonses on Messrs. F. Arhle and O. Schiller only to hear what they have to say about the assault before granting any process.

Reported Thefts.—Mariam DeSouza a married Goanese woman residing on the ground floor of a house in Cavel Street, reported to the Police on Monday, the theft of sundry gold ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 255 which she alleged had been stolen from her box on Sunday last. Sergeant William Russell of the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment stationed at Colaba reported to the Police on Monday that during his absence, his quarters were broken into, his kit boxes were opened, and property consisting of a currency note for Rs. 10, one two-shilling piece, one half crown, two medals of the Total Abstinence Association and one Afghan Medal with No. 2254 Lance Corporal W. Russell 2-15th foot engraved on the edge, were stolen.

Assault.—Jaffer Mowla was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of causing hurt to Shaik Mumoo Shaik Rustom by means of a stick on Monday night. The complainant it appeared at 6 p.m. on Monday was passing along the Grant Road, when the accused demanded some money of him that he might buy some liquor. On his declining, the accused struck him a severe blow on the head with a stick. A Policeman came up and took the accused into custody and removed the injured man to the hospital. The accused in his defence stated that he was drunk at the time and did not know what he was doing. On admitting several previous convictions for similar offences accused was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment.

Jewish Holidays.—It was a curious coincidence that the Jewish new year fell on the same day as that of the Parsee this year. The Jewish new year is known as the Feast of Trumpets, its commencement being proclaimed by sound of trumpets, and all business offices being closed and the day observed as a holiday. The tenth day of the civil year is called the Day of Atonement, which is observed as a fast, and it occurred on the 28th and 29th ultimo. Monday last was the termination of the Feast of Tabernacles, which commenced on the 3rd instant. During this interval the Jews take their meals in booths erected in the compound of their houses, as might have been noticed about their residences, in the Fort and elsewhere. This festival was instituted as a memorial of their fathers having dwelt in tents for forty years during their passage through the wilderness. They go to the synagogue with branches of trees and fruit, and wind up their festivities with singing songs, &c., They resumed their business yesterday.

House-breaking and theft.—Kuthra Narayen and Kallia Ruddia, Soorthy servants, were yesterday charged by Superintendent Page before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with house breaking by night and theft of property consisting of currency notes, cash, and some gold beads of the collective value of Rs. 109, from the premises of Kanjee Kessewjee a butler in the service of Major Martin, at Malabar Hill, on the 20th ultimo. The two accused were discharged recently from the service of Major Martin. On the night of the 20th ultimo the two men went to the quarters of the complainant Kanjee, and finding his door locked and himself away from the premises, broke open the lock and removed the box containing the currency notes, cash, gold beads &c. On the following morning the complainant reported the matter to the Police, who upon enquiries suspected the two accused and arrested them in their village at Oombragaum. The greater portion of the stolen property was found in their possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and were each convicted and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Young Men's Christian Association Service will be held on board the s.s. Guildford in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past-seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted, come and bring your friends.

The *Times* has sent a special correspondent to the United States to report upon the present state of the country, and announces the fact with a great blare of trumpets in half a dozen leading articles. "The correspondent who has been photographing in our columns his impressions of a visit in America," it says at the head of one of them, "has by this time passed beyond New York." Commenting on this announcement the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who is sending a correspondent of its own round the world, says:—"The daring fellow! 'Beyond New York!' What next, we wonder? Is there no limit to his venturesomeness? In the interest of his colleagues at home cannot something be done to stop him on his wild career? He may be cool enough himself; he may 'keep his air on,' as the phrase is. But has he no pity for the nerves or the head of his chief? Already the sage of Printing House Square has found his correspondent's letters from the 'dark continent' of America 'produce almost a dizziness.' Already he finds it 'hard to realize' that there is a real world there, that 'existence goes on perpetually and is not merely a peep-show put in motion by machinery, with music in unison.' This mental disturbance was caused, be it observed, by the 'special's' very first discoveries. What will it be when the intrepid traveller has 'passed beyond New York?'"

The part that a comma may play in history was never better illustrated than by the fate of Manchooria. Manchooria, according to a writer in this month's "Proceedings" of the Royal Geographical Society, is a paradise on the borders of China. Though a luxurious and luxuriant land, it has, however, for ages been considered a country of ice and snow, and all because its great mountain is misspelt "Cha'ng-pai-shan" for "Ch'ang-pai-shan." The latter is its real name, and means "the long white mountain"—the white pumice-stone being referred to. Cha'ng, however, means "perpetual," and, misplacing the comma, both Chinese and European geographers concluded that a land with a "perpetual white mountain" must be cold and sterile. So they brought the top of the mountain above the snow-line and gave out to the world that this "Garden of Eden" was another Iceland. Such has been held for ages.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held in the Council hall, Poona, on Monday, there being present H. E. the Governor (presiding), and the Honourables J. B. Richey, C.S.I., J. R. Naylor, the Advocate-General, K. T. Telang, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahbudin, C.I.E., Rao Bahadur Mahadev Wasudev Barve, C.I.E., and P. M. Mehta.

At the commencement of the proceedings His Excellency addressing members of the Council said:—Since our last meeting this Council has lost two of its members. In the Honourable Sir Maxwell Melvill we had a colleague, whose calm and sound judgment inspired the highest confidence. Very few men had a greater knowledge of the various needs of the Presidency for the prosperity of which he labored so hard and so faithfully. I doubt if Bombay ever had a Member of Council who was so single-minded in his devotion to its interests. The chief characteristic of the late honourable member's work was its thoroughness and finish. Whether he had to settle important questions of Forest or of Abkari policy or to decide upon a comparatively insignificant matter affecting the humblest individual never did my late friend rest until he had satisfied himself that every point had been considered. As an instance of this I may mention the case of some Mehwasi Patels in the Kalol taluka of the Panch Mahals on whose behalf the late honourable member took infinite pains as soon as doubts arose about the justice of a former settlement of their rights. The acuteness of certain minds is only too apt to develope into obstinacy or one-sidedness. In my late honourable friend's method of dealing with intricate questions nothing was more remarkable than his extraordinary fairness. No argument that could be urged on either side was suppressed and his minutes always contained a full record of the pros and cons. Always conciliatory, always ready to waive minor points, there was only one thing which he could not tolerate—unreality. Too modest himself, self-assertion seemed to him a breach of good taste which his refined nature abhorred. Theories did not attract him and I can hardly recollect a single minute in which a doctrinaire idea made its appearance. His mind was too versatile to run into any special groove and his perception was so quick that he invariably detected the practical demerits of a theoretical solution. I have often wondered in reading his minutes what Sir M. Melvill would have done if he had been a Professor. He would probably have adopted the course which Jarigny tell us the Roman jurists took who did not indulge in definitions, but in illustrations ("verbi causa"). He was an ideal administrator without other ambition than that of promoting the happiness of the people of India, and his conception of the means by which that object could be accomplished was essentially practical because founded on the existing state of things. On the dignity of Government, and the loyalty of its servants he held very strong opinions which were the natural result of the great pride he felt in belonging to the Bombay Civil Service. In the affairs of the town of Bombay of which he had so long been a resident he took a direct and personal interest, and to that city as well as to the Presidency his loss is irreparable. Having paid this tribute to his memory in your name, I can only say for myself that I sincerely mourn the loss of a true friend. In the Honourable Mr. Dayaram Jethmal, we have lost a thoroughly efficient and upright member, who during the short time he was with us had produced a most favourable impression, and who filled a most important place on account of his intimate acquaintance with the province of Sind in which Government and this Council are deeply interested. He was so universally respected in Sind that everything he said on its behalf commanded our attention and to me personally it was a pleasure to discuss Sind affairs with the late member whose name is associated with many useful institutions in that part of the Presidency over which I may say we are keeping a most careful watch. Whilst fully recognising the special characteristics of Sind we are supplying it with some of our best administrators in order that it may rapidly attain that development which our late colleague so earnestly endeavoured to secure for it.

The Hon. K. T. Telang: On behalf of the Additional Members of the Council I would like to express our concurrence in what has fallen from your Excellency. It is not necessary to add anything to what your Excellency has said, but we desire to express our sympathy with the relatives of the deceased members of Council whose death we lament.

THE GAMBLING ACT.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor moved the second reading of the Bill to amend Bombay Act No. III of 1866 as suggested in the report of the Select Committee. In so doing he explained that the two old Acts, the one governing Bombay, the other the Mofussil, though separate were in substance very much the same—in fact were for the greater part word for word the same. In the opinion of the Select Committee therefore it was desirable that the opportunity should be taken to consolidate them and it was now proposed to repeal the two old Acts. The amended Bill made no material change in the law of gambling excepting in those particulars for which the Bill introduced by the late Sir Maxwell Melvill proposed to make certain alterations. The Bill now before the Council would extend to Bombay and the island of Salsette and to all places within three miles from any railway station house. So far as it affected the city of Bombay and railway station houses and places within three miles from any railway station the law would remain as it is at present. With regard to the island of Salsette, the late Sir Maxwell Melvill pointed out in his speech on the introduction of the Bill that it had been suggested that the limit of three miles from any railway station was insufficient, and should be extended to ten miles. This matter had been considered by the Select Committee, and it was decided by them not to accept the suggestion to extend the limit of three miles. The consequence of the extension would be that people in order to be able to evade the Act would take short journeys beyond the ten miles limit, and the extended radius would include a large number of villages to which there was no necessity to extend the Act. The Committee therefore came to the conclusion that it would be better to retain the three mile limit and leave it to Government to extend it to places beyond the limit as became necessary. As Salsette was so easily approachable from Bombay by railways which intersected one another it was considered necessary to include the whole island in the area. The object with which the Bill was originally introduced has been kept in sight by the Select Committee. So long as Government was restricted as to the kind of place to which the operation of the Act might be extended, effect could not be given to that object. All that would have been necessary for people to do was to find some place without a resident magistrate and whose inhabitants numbered less than 5,000. Thus they might have carried on their gambling operations quite beyond the reach of the law. He was also informed that there are many places in this Presidency where gambling goes on which it is thought desirable that Government should have power to suppress, and for this purpose powers were sought to be taken in this Bill. The present Bill, as drawn up by the Select Committee, made the Act applicable to the entire Presidency, and he trusted it would meet with the approval of the full Council. Three memorials regarding the Bill had been presented—two in favour and one against it. The first memorial was that of Mr. Desai of Thanna, dated 29th January, 1887, who approved the proposal that the limit of three miles should be extended. He said:—"It is, I believe a well-known fact that the provisions of the law (Sections 56 and 66 of Act XIII. of 1856), which prevent gambling in the City of Bombay, are frequently evaded by persons living in that city by resorting, for the purpose of gambling, to places like Chambur in the Salsette and Nirmal in the Bassein Talukas of the Thana Collectorate. These two places are, I am told, a little more than seven miles distant from the railway stations. To prevent gambling in these and other villages, not very far from railway stations, it is, I think, necessary to extend the provisions of the Act (No. III. of 1866) to all places surrounding railway station-houses and being not more than eight miles from any part of such station-houses. I would, therefore respectfully propose to substitute the words "eight miles," for the words "three miles," in section 1 of the Bill." If that suggestion were acted upon people would get to places just over the eight miles and the same evasion of the Act would continue. It was therefore best to leave Government power to determine to what places the Act should at any time be extended. In the second paragraph of the memorial were suggestions with regard to the powers of the police to search houses in order to ascertain whether they were common gaming houses within the meaning of the Act. It was suggested that to section 5 of the existing Act there be added the provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure that such searches shall be made in the presence of two or more respectable persons. This suggestion was considered by the Select Committee, but after discussion it was decided not to adopt it. Any such restriction as was imposed elsewhere with regard to the search of houses could not be interposed here, and he was not aware that in the search of any house supposed to be a common gaming house had any complaints been made of unfair or improper proceedings. If the proposal had been adopted the Committee felt it would be very difficult if not almost impossible to pounce upon gamblers when necessary and to seize them, and their implements or instruments of gaming in the very act. They were so very easy to carry away that unless the police could act at once and catch the offenders a successful prosecution would be impossible. On these the Committee rejected the proposal. The second memorial was from the Sabha of Vingorla in the Rutnagherry district. They say:—"Now that a Bill to extend the sphere of Act No. III. of 1886 for ten miles from the station has been introduced by the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, I am directed by the Sabha to bring to the notice of the honourable members of the Council that the working of the present law is not as satisfactory as it ought to be to suppress the evils caused by gambling. This city of Vingorla being greatly oppressed by the prevalence of gambling the Sabha exerted their labours with the Government and Government were pleased to extend the Act to this station by Resolution No. 7289 dated 30th October 1884. But the law having its force for only three miles round this station the Act had no sooner come into force here than gambling broke out at Araoli and Shiroda, two very rising villages, not more than five or six miles from this station. The Sabha therefore think that the extent limit of ten miles proposed by the Hon'ble Justice Melvill is quite expedient and trust that the Bill introduced by him be passed into law. Their object would be sufficiently achieved by the Bill as now drawn. But their representation furnished an illustration of the necessity for empowering Government to extend the provisions of the Act where from time to time they may find it necessary to places where there are no resident magistrates and in which the inhabitants number less than five thousand." The third memorial was from Dadabhai Hormusji Bhabood, Khurmasji Patel, and other persons who are owners or are interested in gaming houses in the island of Salsette which were described by the late Sir Maxwell Melvill, and which had been the cause of the introduction of the Bill. These memorialists say:—"Your humble petitioners beg to submit that there does not seem any necessity for amending Act III of 1866 which for the last nearly twenty-one years seems to have worked fairly and to have attained the object for which it was passed. The object of those who framed Act III of 1866 was as your petitioners believe, not to put a stop to gambling altogether, but to prevent the vice spreading in large and populous cities and towns which contained five thousand or more than five thousand inhabitants. This restriction had the desired effect and for the last twenty or twenty-one years none of the inhabitants of the aforesaid town or place where people assemble for the purpose of having a game of cards or dice and at which money is put at stake have ever complained to Government or any other authority either against those who so assemble or against those who keep houses for such people to assemble." Further on they say:—"Your petitioners state that as far as they are aware no offence of a serious nature has ever been committed within the aforesaid villages ever since the passing of the said Act; nor have any of the villages from the aforesaid places suffered any injury to their person or property from the presence of those who have frequented places for gambling. On the contrary your petitioners beg to state that owing to the fact of persons coming in large numbers shop-keepers and others have derived much benefit, and which fact also has benefited the villagers as they find commodities for their daily use within their easy reach which the villagers had formerly to go a long distance to procure. In another paragraph they observed that our petitioners are informed that the Bill having been introduced by the hon. mover was referred to the Select Committee for report, which has been already published and from a perusal thereof it is evident that the Committee have gone much further than even the honourable proposer, for while the latter proposed to extend the radius from three to ten miles, the Select Committee propose to include the whole of Salsette within the prohibited districts and thus put a stop to gambling altogether. They sought, the hon. gentleman continued, to put a stop to organised gambling or anything which facilitated the assembling of persons for practices which tended to public demoralisation. He now proposed that the Bill be read a second time.

The hon. K. T. Telang was informed that people of the same class as those who had been described by the mover of the Bill had been exercising: heir wits by finding out how to frustrate the working of the Act, and one of the modes which seemed to have suggested itself to their ingenuity, was that they might go into the Bombay harbour and play in boats. He did not know whether this Bill would cover such actions. But he presumed that the limit of three miles from the coast would bring it within the Act. If not, the Council should legislate for such offences. If this were included in the Bill it might possibly prevent this particular mode of running through the Act when passed.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor: The Act will apply to the City of Bombay which is defined to extend over the civil jurisdiction of the High Court and which, I believe, subject to correction of the hon. Advocate General, includes the harbour.

The Hon. Advocate-General replied in the affirmation and added that Mr. Telang's objection was thus met.

The Bill was then read for the second and third time and passed.

CONVEYANCES' ACT.

On the proposal of the hon. J. R. Naylor, Bill No. 3 of 1887, to amend Bombay Act No. VI of 1863 was passed, giving power to the Governor in Council to direct that in any town or place to which he extends or has extended the provisions of this Act: "(*a*) all or any of the said provisions shall apply to all vehicles or to any class of vehicles which are kept or ordinarily let for hire although such vehicles be not used for the purpose of plying for hire; (*b*) any class of vehicles shall be exempt from all or any of the said provisions." The Bill has been prepared, for the purpose of bringing such vehicles in provincial towns and places under the same control and supervision as public conveyances which ply for hire. And the opportunity has been taken of enabling Government to exempt any class of vehicles in such towns or places from all or any of the provisions of the Act.

The Bill being passed the Council adjourned.

IMPECUNIOSITY OF THE PORTE.

Although difficulty in financial matters is no new feature in Turkish administration, the present condition in this respect is (the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says) somewhat critical, since all available means to meet immediate and urgent wants are exhausted, and no temporary accommodation such as is usually resorted to for tiding over a difficulty is now procurable from the banks. Thus the Ottoman Bank, which had given notice that it would stop the payment of the salaries and allowances of Turkish diplomatic agents and Consuls, has given effect to that threat, and since the 13th ultimo, salaries have been stopped. It is also becoming evident that it will be practically impossible to meet the payments due to German or other contractors for the guns, ammunition, or ships so lavishly ordered in spite of all warnings of the imprudence of incurring such large liabilities in the economic condition of the country. The Minister of Finance has declared that he will be obliged to resign unless prompt steps be devised to remedy such a situation, since his proposals in that sense have been refused. The Porte is thus reduced to the necessity of postponing all obligations towards officials, contractors, and other creditors. Much uneasiness is felt in business circles at this deplorable condition of economic matters.

Out of twenty young men who competed for a West Point Cadetship at Westfield, Mass, ten were rejected by the physician because they had the "tobacco heart," brought on by cigarette smoking. They were unfit for West Point service.

There has been a great deal of speculation with the Jubilee coinage, and the fluctuations in price have been remarkable. Sixpences are at steady premium. They are worth from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 9*d.* apiece. The gold pieces are down. As much as £7 has been given for the hundred-shilling piece. Large holders would do well (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) to part at a premium of seven half-crowns, and they are likely to fall lower. In truth it is not yet known whether a new die is to be cut and a new Jubilee coinage issued while the date would still be accurate, or whether the present failure is sufficient, and we shall hear no more upon the subject. In the former case the present coins would all of them rise in value. The number issued is limited, and there would be no re-issue. Collectors would go in for complete duplicate sets, and there would be an impetus to the craze for picking up and showing off. But if there is no re-issue the taste would die out. Rarity and beauty combined are the elements of value. Rarity alone is not sufficient, and these coins are so ugly that the rarity would no more carry them to the popularity of premium than it carried the godless florin, still occasionally met with in circulation. After the sixpence, the crown piece is most in favour, not for its beauty, but for its rarity. There is a curious rumour that its case is the same as the sixpence. The silver piece has been gilt and made to do duty for the gold. And so both dies have been broken to make re-issue impossible.

GENERAL BOULANGER ON FRANCE'S PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR.

General Boulanger is again the talk of Paris. He has made a speech on the mobilization manœuvres, in which he highly eulogised the work of the troops, urged that they should never wait to be attacked, and declared that, under conditions which he enumerated, there were no troops in the world that could withstand a French force hurling itself recklessly forward. The speech was addressed to the officers of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and it ran as follows:—

I congratulate the troops on the vigour and decision shown by the attack and the defence. I can only repeat now what I shall always say when I have the honour of addressing French soldiers. Never wait to be attacked; ever vigorously assume the offensive. The General commanding the 26th Division fully understood this sound principle. Instead of remaining passively on the defensive, he showed a wise discretion in meeting the attacking force with a vigorous counter attack. The cavalry also did well in charging home. To the cavalry I will say, You can never be too bold. Be headlong, be rash. A cavalry that does not believe it can carry everything before it, and pauses to calculate chances, is no good in action. Find out where your enemy is, and then go for him. That is the real element of success. But to the Generals I say, Prepare your attack carefully; feel the enemy; try and find out his weak point. That is the work of the intelligent commander. But that weak point once discovered, let there be no hesitation. Rush at it like a wild boar. Under these conditions, believe me when I tell you there are no troops in the world that can withstand a French force hurling itself recklessly forward. This principle, gentlemen, if steadily acted on, will give you that great, that master quality which our neighbours have displayed on many an occasion, and which so lamentably failed us during the last war—namely, initiative, which means decision. Theories and speculative and learned calculations are all very well; but they come to very little in action. In modern warfare we need something besides rules and equations. We must take the human factor into account. You may have the most perfect armament in the world, the very best methods of attack, the most admirable strategic plan; all that is no good if you cannot bring the private soldier up to the scratch, and if you have it not in you to make the common soldier, whether he carry a sabre or a rifle, bring all his manhood to bear in the struggle. Well, you can only do that by constant contact with the private soldier. It is by inspiring the rank and file with thorough confidence, by giving them the example of coolness under fire, and not by speculative and scientific theories, that officers fit themselves for war. It is thus that the qualities of the soldiers have to be acquired, and those qualities we need more than ever at the present day. Gentlemen, it would be a folly to believe, it would be a crime to say, that the time has come when Europe can afford to think of disarmament. Those who advocate that thesis simply argue that peace at any price is what our country wants. Our enemies, who appreciate us better than we do ourselves, will never believe that. Therefore let us continue to work hard and prepare. It is for France.

THE EMIN RELIEF EXPEDITION.

NEWS FROM MR. STANLEY.

Mr. Mackinnon received on Thursday, the 22nd. ultimo, the following letter from Mr. H. M. Stanley:—

Aruwimi River, Yambuya, June 23, 1887.

My dear Mackinnon,—Major Barttelot and his Saudanese, who formed the escort of Tippu Tib and his people to Stanley Falls, returned last night. I have been considerably vexed with this delay of three days, for he ought to have been here on the 19th; but I have forgiven him for the great pleasure his arrival here gives me. This morning Lieutenant Stairs and a body of picked men were about to descend the Aruwimi in search of the missing Major. You can therefore imagine, when every day is precious to us, what great relief we all felt when the cry of the Zanzibaris, "Sail ho!" announced her in sight.

The Major reports that they all arrived safely at Stanley Falls; that Tippu Tib was warmly welcomed by hosts of people; that at Yarukombe there was a camp of 500 slave traders preparing for a raid. Half of this force was commanded by Said-Bin-Habub. He is also pretty famous in these regions. He is mentioned in one of Livingstone's books. He crossed Africa about twenty years ago, and married a Portuguese African woman at Loanda. Tippu Tib lost no time in announcing his appointment as Governor of Stanley Falls district, and gave orders that all raids should cease within the territory. His own people will, of course, pay ready obedience to him, but I gather that Said-Bin-Habub refuses to acknowledge his authority or to obey orders. It will be a precedent for other Arabs.

Tippu Tib, by means of the Major, has stated his case fairly in a letter which I forward by this mail to Brussels. He requires State troops, commanded by two officers, to be sent to him, that he may enforce his authority. He says that thirty soldiers will be enough, backed by all his own people. I presume that he feels considerable reluctance to enter at once into a warfare with men who are his countrymen and co-religionists, and who yesterday were friends, that he requires a stimulus to urge him to duty which appears somewhat unpleasant. That eventually he will prove himself worthy of the trust reposed in him, I have no doubt. That he will restrain his own people is, of course, certain; and with a small force of soldiers such as he asks for, and two Europeans to supervise, advise, and encourage him, Tippu Tib will make the very best Governor that could be found for that distant station.

The Major had a "difficulty" at M' Bungu, (see map) Seven of Tipoo Tib's people were wounded while under his escort at this village, and a little battle took place. The Soudanese landed, drove the natives into the bush, and fired M' Bungu. We ourselves, several hours below at the time of this unpleasantness, wondered when we came up what had caused such a disaster. Inquiring of the natives, we were told it was a native war, and proceeded on our way, little suspecting that the Major had any share in what evoked our pity when we first caught sight of the still burning rafters.

Tippu Tip promised a bullock, or rather cow, to my friend N Galyema, native chief of Kintamo, near Leopoldville. I see he has kept his promise, for the cow is on board the Henry Reid, going down to-day. We should like to have a slice of her, as we are sadly in want of beef; but then you know if Tippu Tib has been so faithful to his promise, we should honour this by letting it go to rejoice the heart of N Galyema.

As soon as we can get wood enough on board the Peace and Henry Reid to feed their furnaces for a few days the steamers will be off, and our last chance of communicating with Europe for a few months will be gone. Therefore, good-bye once more.—Yours sincerely,

Henry M Stanley.

W. Mackinnon, Esq.

NEWS OF EMIN PASHA.

Tidings from the interior have been brought to Zanzibar to the effect that the messengers who were sent by the Consuls there to apprise Emin Pasha of the despatch of the Stanley expedition, and who by the last advices had reached Mlisa, on the eastern shore of Lake Albert Nyanza, have at length succeeded in making their way to the Pasha. They came up with him at the southern end of the Albert Nyanza and joined his camp just as he was returning from his expedition to the Usungora country. The news they brought of the despatch of the relief expedition under Mr. Stanley greatly surprised Emin Pasha and determined him, as he could not tell by what route the expedition would come, to return to Wadelai, having previously apprised the different posts occupied by his troops on the western shore of the lake of the circumstances which were inducing him to retrace his steps. When the messengers who are the bearers of the above intelligence left Emin Pasha he was well in health and was taking back a quantity of provisions from his expedition to Usungora. The emissaries of the Consuls were to have returned to the coast immediately after seeing Emin Pasha; but when the time came they refused to start, saying they had no wish to expose themselves afresh to the dangers which they had incurred on the way to the lake, especially as the route had become more perilous, owing to the fierce war being waged between M'Wanga, King of Uganda, and the neighbouring people of Unyoro. The troops of M'Wanga had been defeated in two battles, and the country lying between Lake Albert Nyanza and Lake Muta Nzige had been completely laid waste.

AN M. P.'s ADVENTURE WITH BRIGANDS.

News was received at Vienna from Sophia on Monday morning, Sept. 19, that Mr. Thomas Wodehouse Legh, an English member of Parliament, has had a sensational adventure. It appears that last week Mr. O'Conor, the English Consul at Sophia, his wife, and Mr. Legh, made an excursion to the Monastery of Rilo, which lies in a mountainous region some forty or fifty miles south of Sophia. After spending some time here Mr. Legh, who is a great lover of sport, went out alone to shoot in the mountains. Whilst so engaged he was surprised by a band of brigands, who seized him and bore him off a prisoner. Mr. Legh, however, represented himself as a domestic servant, and acted his part so well that the robbers were deceived. Believing that there was no prospect of obtaining a bounty for his release, they set him at liberty, and Mr. Legh quietly returned to Rilo without further molestation. Here he rejoined Mr. O'Conor and the other members of his party, and all returned safely to Sophia on Sunday.

THE FURY OF A LONDON SPORTING RABBLE.

LILLIE BRIDGE WRECKED.

Lillie Bridge grounds West Brompton, famous in pedestrian annals, was on Monday night, September 19, the scene of an extraordinary riot:—Thousands of persons had assembled there to witness a 120 yard's match between Harry Hutchen's, of Putney, and Harry Gent, of Darlington who were to run for a stake of £100 a side and the championship. The race was to take place at half past five o'clock, but in this the people were disappointed and they gave vent to their displeasure by wrecking and setting on fire the building on the grounds and shooting the bar. Here is an account of all the circumstances connected with the riot:—

WHAT LED TO THE RIOT.

Gent had been a strong favourite, as much as 3 to 1 having been laid on him; but at the last moment the odds quickly dropped until 10 to 1 was laid against the Sheffield champion, followed by offers to wager that the race would not come of at all. Hutchens came out first, and walked round the ground with his trainer and two other men. He was followed shortly afterwards by Gent. The principals and their friends then disappeared, and were supposed to have retired to their dressing-rooms. It appears, however, that Gent's people then notified to Hutchen's party that their man was out of sorts, that he had done badly in his trial, and was considered to have no chance. They had therefore decided not to let him start, as by forfeiting the amount of the stake to Hutchens they would not lose their bets on the result, as they would do if their man should run and be defeated. Hutchens and his friends were extremely wroth at this declaration, and after some words retired. But a formidable difficulty now presented itself between two and three thousand persons were on the ground, and would want their entrance fees returned if the match were declared off. In the first place the return was impossible, seeing that the money had been collected from the pay boxes and taken away for safety: and secondly, a great many more people than had paid were sure to clamour for money. Gent got out of the difficulty by walking quietly off, and Hutchens also got clear.

A "DUPED" AND DESPERATE MOB.

When the public found that they were, as they considered "duped" some men and lads commenced to pull at the pailings round the track in front of the pavillion. Seeing this, the rougher division in the cheap reserve swarmed over the barrier and quickly broke all the railings down. Next the flag pole in the middle of the enclosure was pulled over, and the telegraph-board and chairs were smashed. The mob, warmed to their work made a determined rush at the pavilion fence, but for the moment were repulsed. A new idea was suggested by a young man, who possessed himself of the flag from the mast and proposed burning it. Materials were gathered from the broken down fence and the track railings, and these were soon ablaze. Meanwhile almost all the lighter wood work had been pulled down from the front of the buildings despite the valient efforts of three or four constables. These for a while held the refreshment-room and dressing-room, and were then left alone, while an organized attack was made on the range of sheds running the whole length of the ground on the Seagrave-road side. The rioters armed with pieces of wood from the fence and from the frame work of some of the buildings, battered at the roofs of the sheds.

WITH THE RECKLESSNESS OF SAVAGES.

The rioters on the opposite side of the ground were at the same time employed in wrecking the high railings adjoining the railway. A third contingent carried on a brisk series of assaults on the pavillion and the side buildings. Sticks, stones, and other missiles were hurled, and the policemen were again and again driven back, until at length the rabble gained possession of the refreshment room, and sacked it. Directly afterwards a shout announced that the room had been fired, and flames appeared. The constable succeeded in subducing the fire three or four times, but it quickly reasserted itself. Flames were also observed at a corner of the range abutting on the Drill Hall. All this time the place was left practically at the mercy of the mob.

When the fires had made considerable headway some firemen appeared and tried to get to work, but they were set upon by the rioters, who stoned them in the most cowardly manner. The firemen endeavoured to repulse their assailants by sparting water on them from the hose, and found the pressure to weak to be very effective. Half a dozen separate fires were in full blaze when a reinforcement of constables stole in by the members' entrance, adjoining West Brompton station, and at a signal from the other side advanced to meet a strong body of police, who entered from the Seagrave-road. The mob pelted the reinforcement for a minute or so, but found it prudent to fall back, and the firemen were then able to proceed with the extinction of the fires—an operation which they had not completed however, before the buildings were partially destroyed.

THE SCENT AFTER THE FRAY.

An inspection of the scene after the riot showed that nearly every building in the grounds had been either wholly or partially destroyed by fire or at the hands of the rioters. In the building containing the dressing-room all the private lockers belonging to members were broken open and ransacked. Padlocks had been wrenched bodily from their fastenings, and everything at all valuable and portable carried off. The mob apparently expected to find the "gate money" in the place, and, being disappointed, smashed even the mantelpiece and fireplace in pure wantonness. The riot was entirely unexpected and extraordinarily sudden. Several policemen, including Inspector Moss, were knocked about and badly injured. Mr. William Coombes, a signal inspector at Addison-road, who was resenting the arrival of intruders on the railway embankment adjoining, got very much excited, and staggering down the bank expired, presumably from heart disease.

EXTRAORDINARY STATESMENTS BY HUTCHENS AND GENT.

A representative of the *Sporting Life* has had an interview with Hutchens on the subject of the Lillie Bridge fiasco. When asked for his explanation of why the race did not take place, Hutchens replied:—

They stood over me with open knives and bottles in their hands, and swore they would murder me if I tempted to go on the path. "It would have been as much as my life was worth to go out." "Was Gent willing to run?" the interviewer asked. "Yes," Hutchens answered, "I believe he was. They threatened him as much as me, and said the first man that attempted to leave the room by the front door would soon be a dead-'un. Pointing to the door at the back of the room, they said that was the one I was to go through, and I had better be quick about it." "But how came it," asked the correspondent, "that these men were in the room with you? It is not usual to have a crowd like that in a dressing room." "Certainly not," replied Hutchens, "and the orders were that none but the trainers and the backers were to be there, but as soon as a certain division found we were going to dress, they forced their way in. The fact is, it was really all done by two betting men. One of them had backed Gent for a lump, and when he found that he had broken down he put up a lot of roughs to stop the race.

Gent was also interviewed at the *Sporting Life* office. In answer to questions, he said:—

I'll tell you all about it. I was dressed ready for the race, and Payley and I were just about to leave the dressing-room, when a gang of hired ruffians, armed with sticks and other weapons, entered, locking the door behind them. They threatened me, and I was hustled about. Mr. Blackburne then tried to interfere on my behalf, but he was soon silenced. I said I would run if they killed me. The beauties then got to work. They forcibly took possession of my pumps and drawers, and we were overpowered. No parley followed. They said they didn't want to injure me, but intended taking care of me, and seeing that I didn't run. I was forcibly ejected from the dressing-room and hustled through a back entrance into the street, pushed into a cab, and then handed over to the custody of some roughs, who said they meant travelling with me in order to see that I was not injured in any way. I do not know which way they took me. They gave the driver the directions. All I know is we travelled a long way, and I was dropped somewhere near the Haymarket. They then left me.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 10th October, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·869
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	·713
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·7
General Directions of Wind*	NE, NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, N, ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	248
Fall of Rain	0·13
Total fall during month	0·13
Do. year	91·11
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th Oct.	0·03

* From midnight to midnight.

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CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

				Maximum Rates		
				Rs.	a.	p.
Daily Prices—Beef—						
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb				0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb				0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.				0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.				0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb				0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb				0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.				0	1	6
Shins, large, each				0	4	0
Do. small, each				0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each				0	4	0
Do. salt, each				0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each				0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each				0	4	0
Liver, each				0	4	0
Heart, each				0	1	6
Kidneys, each				0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each				0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb				0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.				0	1	9
Oxtail, each				0	3	0
Sirloin, per lb				0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each				0	3	0
Beef Salt, English				0	7	0
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—						
Pigs, (Roasted), each				3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb				0	2	0
Sausages, per lb				0	4	0
Bacon, per lb				0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set				0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb				0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English				0	8	0
Boiled Lard, per lb				0	12	0
Mutton—	1st Sort.			2nd Sort.		
Saddle, per lb	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	3
Breast, small, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb	0	3	0	0	3	0
Sugar—						
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer				0	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer				0	7	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer				0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer				0	2	3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer				0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer				0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer				0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer				0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb				0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb				0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb				0	10	0
Sago, per seer				0	1	6
Fruits—						
Pine Apples, large, each				1	0	0
Do. small, each				0	8	0
Custard Apples, each				0	3	0
Pomeloes, large, each				1	8	0
Do. small, each				0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen				0	8	0
Do. small, per dozen				0	2	0
Orange, large, per dozen				1	8	0
Do. small, per dozen				0	10	0
Melons, musk, large, each				0	4	0
Do. do. small, each				0	1	6
Plantains, large, red, per dozen				0	4	6
Do. small, red, per dozen				0	3	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen				0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen				0	2	0
Limes sweet, per dozen				0	8	0
Do. sour, per dozen				0	1	0
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.				4	0	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.				0	8	0
Mangoes Afoos serdog				15	0	0
Do. Common, per doz.				2	0	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen				0	4	0
Grapes Cabool per box				0	6	0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen				2	0	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch				0	1	6
Firewood—						
Coal, Europe, per ton				17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund				0	10	0
Babool, per candy				6	0	0
Do. per maund				0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy				5	8	0
Do. do. per maund				0	3	3
Aine, per candy				5	8	0
Do. per maund				0	3	3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy				4	12	0
Do do. do. per maund				0	2	9
Kurmell, per candy				5	0	0
Do. per maund				0	3	0
Khaire, per candy				7	0	0
Do. per maund				0	4	0
Ghee—						
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer				0	5	6
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer				0	4	6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer				0	6	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle				0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle				0	1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle				0	12	0
Bread—						
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each				0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each				0	1	6
Do. brown, each				0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer				0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer				0	1	0
Bolong, 1st, sort per seer				0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer				0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb				0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb				0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb				0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer				0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb				0	0	6
Grain—						
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra				4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra				3	8	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra				3	4	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra				3	4	0
Do Goghary per phurra				2	14	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra				3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra				4	4	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra				2	10	0
Oorecd Ghoghary				3	12	0
Do. Dall, per phurra				5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra				2	10	0
Bajree, Ghautee per phurra				3	4	0
Do. Bhownuggur per phurra				3	12	0
Rice Jerasal 1st sort				6	0	0
Do. 2nd sort per phurra				5	6	0
Do. Common per phurra				4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra				5	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort pr. phurra				4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort per phurra				1	8	0
Vegetables—						
Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per maund				2	4	0
Do. large, per seer				0	1	0
Do. small do. per maund				1	8	0
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund				1	0	0
Do. do. do. per seer				0	0	6
Do. small, per maund				0	10	0
Do. do. seer				0	0	3
Yams, white, per seer				0	0	9
Do. red, per seer				0	0	4
Onions, per seer				0	0	4
Turnips, large, per dozen				0	7	0
Do. small, per dozen				0	4	0
Carrots, per seer				0	0	6
Cellery, large, each				0	1	0
Lettuces, each				0	0	3
Beet, large, each				0	1	3
Do. small, each				0	0	9
Radishes, white, per dozen				0	1	6
Do. white, per dozen				0	0	6
Tomatoes, per seer				0	1	0
Green Peas, per seer				0	1	3
French Beans				0	0	9
Knol Khol, per dozen				0	9	0
Brinjals, Bombay, per seer				0	6	0
Pumpkins, large, each				0	6	0
Do. small, each				0	4	0
Cucumbers, per dozen				0	10	0
Artichoke, per seer				0	1	0
Beans, double, per seer				0	2	0
Parsley, per small bunch				0	0	3
Water Cresses, per small bunch				0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100				5	0	0
Do. shelled, per maund				3	12	0
Betelnut, per maund				6	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100				0	1	6
Sweet Potatoes, per seer				0	1	0
Cocoanut Janghbohar per 100				6	4	0
Dry Fish—						
Surmaye large per each				0	12	0
Palah, large, each				0	1	6
Do. small, each				0	1	0
Dhomee, large, each				0	0	9
Wagtee, large, per dozen				0	1	0
Do. small, each				0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen				0	0	6
Oil—						
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund				4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund				4	0	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund				4	2	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund				3	8	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund				4	0	0
Castor Oil, per maund				3	8	0
Pickles, Country—						
Mango, per seer				0	0	9
Lime, per seer				0	0	9
Mixed, per seer				0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer				0	1	3
Do. small, per seer				0	1	3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer				0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer				0	0	8
Do. pounded, per seer				0	1	6

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MARINE HOTEL BANDRA, ten miles from Bombay and ten degrees cooler. For further particulars apply to TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.

COME and SEE our new fitted Work Baskets, also Writing Desks and Workboxes, as well as Plush Photo Frames in great variety. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED to PURCHASE a Second-hand SAFETY BICYCLE. Apply "D. G" care of GOSTLING and MORRIS, Architects, 1, Dalal Street.

LOST a SHARE, No. 121, of the Prince of Wales Press Company belonging to Mr. Mohohetram Jayanand, Vakil of Surat. A reward of RUPEES TWO will be given to the finder, returning the same to "M." care of this office.

PARCELS DESPATCHED to any address in the United Kingdom 7 annas per lb. through the Foreign Parcel Agency, 18, Forbes Street. Insurance one anna per lb. extra.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, near Prince's Dock. Residence for Families and Single Gentlemen. Bedrooms 18' by 13'. Terms Rs. 3 per diem. Tram passes every 5 minutes.

AGENT of Good Standing WANTED in Bombay to obtain Orders on Commission for an old established firm of Gunpowder Manufacturers. Address, with references and terms, to "Gunpowder," care of Messrs. STREET and Co., 30, Cornhill, London, England.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE on Cut, at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church-gate-street.

TO LET, from November next, very large double roomed Office, above Messrs. Thacker & Co. Apply ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co.

SINGER'S FOR CASH
OR EASY TERMS SEWING MACHINES,
5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

CAPRI BIANCO, an exquisite Wine Medoc; SURTIN, a superior and full-bodied Wine, at Re. 1 per bottle.—P. CASSANELLO and Co.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, a First-class going Hotel in one of the healthiest stations in India. Apply to O. H. FERNDALE, Jubbulpore.

ICES! ICES!! Every day three kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, English and French Confectionery.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

JUST ARRIVED, MELYHONS with 12 Tin Plates and Packing Case complete, at Rs 45. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FLOUR MILLS, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, &c., of various sizes and capacity. Send for Catalogues and Price-lists.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, will be RE-OPENED on or about the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager Glendale Hotel.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow street.

WHEN PURCHASING at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street for Cash, you are entitled to 25 per cent. discount off usual prices.

TO LET, an AIRY OFFICE and a RESIDENCE in Apollo Street, opposite the Old Secretariat. FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill.

TENT.—FOR SALE in Bombay, a 14 feet square 1882 Cawnpore Hill Tent, in excellent order, Rs. 200. Apply to J. M. CAMPBELL Esq., Godhra, Gujarat.

N. PETERSON and Co., Manufacturers of Gem-de-Javas and other specialities of Indian Cigars. Samples and lists on application.—TRICHINOPOLY.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repairing and Bronzing Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran, Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

FOR SALE, Finest Selected OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. The Buchanan Blend as supplied to the House of Commons.—Apply KERR TARRUCK and Co., 38, Elphinstone Circle.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap Dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 18 per set.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWER "FOUNTAIN HOTEL" will re-open 10th October, also the Proprietor's new shop in the Bazar; and several houses to let. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE.

LADIES' and GENT'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wigmakers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S ALBERTS and GUARD CHAINS, 18ct. and 22 ct. Gold, of the latest and most beautiful fashions Price Rs. 65 to Rs. 250 For sale at S. and J. KHAN, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES, with partition for Sword and Helmet, Infantry 40 in. long; Cavalry 43 in.; also Air tight Japanned Boxes, Ladies Dress Boxes, &c., &c. BADHAM, PILE & Co, Limited.

J. BROTHERS & Co., Chemists and Druggists. Dispense Prescriptions Carefully with Pure Drugs and Charge Moderately, at both their Shops, Kalbadevie and Market. Artists Materials sold Cheap.

JEWELLERY CASKET, containing Soap, Brush, sawdust and Chamois Skin for cleaning Jewellery of every description, in a strong neat Morocco covered Box, Rs. 6.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIMEPIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of [illegible] utility and the Best of any such articles. Will go 5 years before cleaning.—G. A. [illegible] and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—For a married couple, or two gentlemen or ladies, Victoria Cr[illegible] [illegible] Second-floor front rooms [illegible]. Terms per month R. 9[illegible] References apply Messrs WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Apollo Street Fort.

TO LET on Frere Road, near Victoria Terminus, the whole or part of a FOUR-STORIED HOUSE No. 93, with Ground-floor open on all sides. Comfortable accommodation for 10 families. Tenants Europeans. Apply sharp to "H," care of this Paper.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes. Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian [illegible]. [illegible] unsurpassed in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 2-5-6 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per rupee, delivered by Carts to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 8 annas.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-8; Postage, 4 annas.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 anna.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY FOR LAMPS FOR DEVALEE ILLUMINATION.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency store yard, on the Esplanade a number of variegated coloured glass lamps, &c., in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, Oct. 12, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, &c.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the undermentioned jewellery, &c., on account and at the risk of Thuker Jadowjee Bhugwan and by the order of Mooljee Pursotum, Esq.

4 gold rings set with emerald and ruby.
1 bundle containing 298 emerald weighing 6¼ rutee.
1 sunkh set with stones and pearls.
1 necklace set with pearls and emeralds.
2 bracelets set with saphire

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Mooljee Pursotum and Thukur Jadowjee Bhugwan.

14 gold rings set with brilliant, ruby, emerald, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share bazar, on account and at the risk of Ruttonsy Jadowjee and by order of Kesowjee Cursonjee.

2 shares in the Bellary Press Company, Limited, Nos. 62 and 115.
1 share in the French Press Company, Limited, No. 61.
1 share in the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, Nos. 22, and 82.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

10 bales colored Melton shawls.
10 „ colored union cloth.
1 „ colored woollen cloth,
3 „ grey dhooties.
3 „ grey shirtings.
2 „ white handkerchieves.
4 cases colored prints.
5 „ Turkey red gagrapat 40 yards.
3 „ white nansooks 4 by 18 yards, No. 72,000.
1 „ colored handkerchieves.

On account and at the risk of A. Allan, Esquire, and by the order of Mooljee Pursotum, Esquire—

65 pieces woolen Cashmere cloth of various color.
3 „ coloured Cambric shirtings.
2 „ cotton trousering cloth.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD TEAKWOOD TELEGRAPH POSTS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m. in the compound of the G. I. P. Railway Running Shed near the old Locomotive Office, Byculla.

About 700 old teakwood telegraph posts.

The above are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant, Stores, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Depôt, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th November, 1887, and the following days at 1 p.m. on each day until the whole is disposed of at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of Railway plant, stores, &c., &c., being partly surplus and partly used stock consisting of bolts, coiled iron keys, chairs, wheels, scrap steel, scrap iron, timber scantlings, old fire bars, bevil bars, scoops, brake blocks, India rubber scrap, old corrugated sheets, leather hose pipes, packing cases, old rails, old furniture, and miscellaneous other articles.

The property is now on view.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 12, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at the share bazaar, by order of Mr. Assur Lalljee and on account and at the risk of Sha Mudonjee Soonderjee.

2 shares in the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Nos. 521 and 522.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the old *Times of India* Office, on account of the concerned—rich glassware, porcelain ware, best platedware bronze, brass, plated sliding kerosine lamps, 2, 3, 4 to 12-light chandeliers, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF MACHINERY OIL.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder.—

W 1-50—50 barrels about 148 cwts "Eureka" lubricating machinery oil, adapted for the lubrication of common machinery and the axles of locomotives, tenders, trucks, waggons, tramcars, &c.

P —24 barrels about 74 cwts amber filtered cylinder oil, specially adapted for lubrication of marine engines.

L —25 barrels about 75 cwts lubricating spindle oil useful for all spindles and other machinery.

Further particulars can be learnt and samples seen at the office of the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st and 2nd CLASS TEAK squares.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Rai Bahadur Bhugwandas Bhagla.

10 tons superior 1st class teak squares.
100 „ 2nd „ „

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF OLD GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Vudney Gady, near Israel Musjid, by order and in the warehouse of Vagjee Dowjee and on account and at the risk of Munjee Khurumsey, Karron Arjoon and Toolsidas Jaitha.

379 packages each containing 62 old gunny bags.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Mr. A. Allen Tailor, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood and inlaid household furniture handsome kerosine oil table and hanging lamps by Hink and Wright and Butler, a large musical box with flute, flower vases, superior oleographs in gilt frames, Brussel's carpets, &c., &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at [illegible] p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

Ex. s. s. Australia.

Five cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, consisting of Scotch curl coatings, Scotch green and brown honeycomb, Scotch cheviot, wooded solid corks, Scotch fancy suiting, mix corks, mix twill, fancy wave worsted, broad mix cork colored Vienna, fancy diagonal light fancy check, wooded fine super corks, fancy tweed check suiting, check worsted olive indigo, blue and brown, solid super corks, wooded solid super twill, indigo broad solid twill indigo and wooded black solid supercorks, brown, drab, light grey and mid-grey corkscrew twill, overcoating black corkscrew, stripe worsted, light fancy check suiting, hairline, check tweed fancy worsted stripe, &c.

The pieces which are from 10 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and will be on view a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 12, 1887.

MR. N. LAZARUS, OCULIST OPTICIAN, has arrived in Bombay by yesterday's mail steamer, and will stay in Bombay a few days before his departure for up-country Stations. Mr. Lazarus will be glad to see ladies or gentlemen requiring his professional assistance at the Victoria Hotel, Esplanade.

CROWN LINOLEUM TOILET and BATH MATS—A SMALL CONSIGNMENT just landed per s.s. VERONA. Orders Registered by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
General House furnishers,
18, Marine Street.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES.

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.

REUTER'S financial telegram from London of yesterday's date gives no change whatever in stocks, Consols remaining at 102¼ and French Rentes in Paris at 109½, but in Indian Exchange Bank shares a decline of 10s. is quoted in both Chartered and Chartered Mercantile.

In the London General Produce markets quotations are all unchanged. The Skin Sales opened yesterday with 920,000 Goat and 620,000 Sheep skins offered. For Goat skins a limited demand is reported, but Madras sorts are 1d. per lb. higher.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed firm with sales of 12,000 bales comprising 1,200 Surats, spot prices being unchanged, but arrivals 1-32d. dearer. In New York both ready Cotton and Futures were unaltered. The receipts at the U. S. ports give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1887	1886	1885
Two days' Receipts......	59,000	43,000	47,000
Three days' do.	102,000	77,000	79,000
Total since 1st Sept........	1,004,000	662 000	706,0 0

We are this morning in receipt of the Washington Agricultural Bureau's condition report for October, estimating the percentage at 76½ as compared with 82·8 per cent. last month, and 79 per cent. in October last year. "The effect of the great draught," it says, "in reducing the vitality and thus arresting the growth of the plant, is now more apparent than it was at the date of the September report." This, of course, points to a considerable reduction on previous crop estimates, and we shall no doubt hear to-morrow what the favourite Liverpool figure is. In the meantime we work out the probable outturn on the basis of last year's results at about 6,750,000 bales and on the average of the three previous crops at about 6,640,000 bales. Possibly the ultimate result may be between these two figures, in fact that would be our own estimate of the crop on the basis given by the Bureau, and for some seasons the official figures have come out very close on the actual yield.

Our local market has necessarily remained somewhat undecided in tone, pending news of the effect the Bureau report has exercised on Liverpool, but on the whole the disposition has been to interpret it as likely to lead to increased strength, and we call the general tone firmer. In New Bengals we hear of purchases of 500 bales Fully Good at Rs. 152 and 500 bales Fine at Rs. 163 for January delivery, while there has been an enquiry for Broach for March at Rs 218 per candy, which has not resulted in business. Of Old stuff the mills have been buyers of nominally Fine Bengals at Rs. 156, of 200 bales Compta at Rs. 160½, and of 100 bales Cutch at Rs. 192 per candy. Sellers are generally indifferent about operating, although we hear that rain has fallen in several places up-country to the benefit of the growing crop.

WHEAT is strong owing to the absence of supplies There are few buyers in the market, but as the receipts are little more than sufficient for local consumption while previous supplies are practically exhausted, it requires very little to send prices up. Rs. 30 to Rs. 30½ per candy has to-day been paid for Wheat which, three weeks ago, was offering at Rs. 26 to Rs. 26½.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay during Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,000	bales.
Wheat	16,366	cwt.
Linseed	10,475	„
Rapeseed	3,288	„
Gingelly Seed	5,997	„
Poppy Seed	3,226	„
Groundnuts	675	„

FREIGHTS are in the same position as formerly. The s.s. Othello has been berthed for Marseilles the end of this month's loading at 12s. per ton, but the ready figure is still 10s. for that port. We give the following as current quotations:—

Liverpool......	Ready	13s. 9d.	Cotton	per ton.
London	„	12s. 6d.	„	„
Continent ...	„	14s.		„
Open Charter	„	14s.		„
Havre.........	„	13s. 9d.		„
Dunkirk......	„	13s. 9d.		„
Antwerp......	„	13s. 9d. s. w. 15s. cotton.		
Marseilles ...	„	10s. ready 12s. end Oct. loading		
Genoa.........	„	15s. payable at par.		
Trieste, Venice.........	„	20s.	„	

EXCHANGE is still exceedingly quiet and practically we must call at 1-32d. lower. Credits have certainly been negotiable at that reduction both ready and forward, 1s. 5 3-32d. having been done for the mail, 1s. 5 3-16d. for March and 1s. 5 5-32d for May. Quoted rates for the mail are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 ⅞d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 27-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight......	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight ...	1s. 5 3-30 ½d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight......	1·81½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at yesterday's quotations, say Rs. 99⅝ for Fours and Rs. 102 11-16 for Fours-and-a-half.

THE SHARE MARKET has been closed to-day as a mark of respect to the late Mr. Premabhai Hemabai.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

⁂ AGENTS WANTED.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING of the CORPORATION, called for THURSDAY, the 13th instant, motions to the following effect will be proposed:—(1) By Dosabhoy Framji, Esq.—That sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 1,208, to meet the cost of 302 square yards of ground to be taken up from the Administrator General for road metal depot at Kamatipura, Forâs Road, at Rs. 4 per yard. (2) By Javerilal U. Yajnik, Esq.—That sanction be given to the writing-off of Rs. 4 6-10-1, being the unrecovered charges for repairs to Banam Hall Lane, Gi gaum, and Cavel Street, and to the refunding of Rs. 791-10-2, being the monies already received on that account. (3) By the Chairman.—That the Resolution of the Corporation passed on the 13th June last respecting the construction of a Municipal Hall and Offices on the Oval be rescinded. That Government be asked to obtain for the Corporation the site of the Cathedral High Schools, together with the buildings thereon, and to grant the Corporation such additional area of land with frontage on the Esplanade Main Road as may be requisite for the extension of the present buildings to adapt it for Municipal Offices: the buildings to be taken over at the price which they have cost and the land required to be granted to the Municipality at the same price as that found for the previous sites at Boree Bunder and opposite the Sailors' Home. That, as the Cathedral High Schools have been designed by the Government Architect Government will be pleased to allow the same gentleman to complete the design for the new Municipal Hall and Offices. That the Act ng MunicipalCommissioner be requested to suspend any further action with regard to the preparation of plans for the site opposite the Sailors' Home, and that in the event of Government acceding to the request abovenamed, the Acting Commissioner be requested to cause the extension to the building to adapt it for Municipal Offices to be taken in hand and proceeded with to completion at the earliest practicable date. (4) By the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I.—That the following petitions be now read and considered:—1 From the headmen of the Hindoo community and about 1,600 others praying that the proposal for the erection of a furnace adapted from what is called the "Gorini" system, for the disposal of the dead of the low-caste and pauper Hindoos, be negatived. 2. From Shastries of Bombay deprecating the scientific cremation in any form of the destitute Aryan dead 3. From Pandit Gattulalji Ghanashamji Goshwami, Dewkinandacharya and about 15,000 Hindoo rate-payers and residents against the scientific cremation of the bodies of destitute or any Hindoos. (5.) By T. Blaney, Esq.—That in preparing Budget for next year, the Town Council be requested to reconsider the charges for the registration of Births and Deaths, along with the charges for vaccination, with the view of securing a more accurate register of births than now prevails. (6) By Kaikhusro N. Kabraji, Esq.—That on a due consideration of the papers submitted by the Town Council on the purchase of land belonging to Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas Barohaya, near the Pinjrapole, this meeting is of opinion that the price paid for the piece of ground in question is excessive and not commensurate with the proposed street improvement sought to be effected by that purchase That in future proposals for street improvements involving a heavy outlay of money, it will be a better course to submit them to the Corporation before according to them the final sanction by the Town Council. (7) By Javerilal U. Yajnik, Esq.—That Government be informed that the General Committee of the Corporation have nearly completed their examination of the Municipal Bill and that the Corporation on the approval of the Committee's Report and of the recommendations made therein propose addressing Government on the subject, and further to request that, pending the receipt by Government of the letter and the Report containing the views of the Corporation, His Excellency in Council will be pleased to direct the Select Committee on the Bill not to proceed with its further consideration.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 11th October 1887.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BAKER—October 11, at Byculla, Edward Colston, second son of Robert Baker Esq. of Bristol. Late Station Master, G. I. P. Railway, after a lingering illness, aged 37 years Funeral at 7 a.m. to-day (Wednesday). English papers please copy.

WADIA—October 11, at Bombay, Jehangir, son of Hormusjee Muncherjee Wadia, aged 21 at Nowrojee Wadia's House, Cavasjee Patell Street, Fort. Funeral at 8 a.m. this (Wednesday) morning.

POONA.

MARRIAGE.

DINSHAW—SPENCER—October 11, at Poona, Bai Nahahbai, fourth daughter of Eduljee Dinshaw, Esq. of Karachi, to Dr. Kaikhusro N. Spencer, L.M. and S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

EADES—October 5, at Amritsar, the wife of Mr A E Eades, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1887.

SIR CHARLES TURNER'S statement on the Public Services, which we are assured is by no means the hoax that it has been said to be, is not unnaturally regarded as roughly forecasting the report of the Commission of which he was one of the most active and discerning members. There is much in it which may be treated as little more than historical *resumé*, and it is only when we come to his account of the appointment of the present Commission that we are brought in contact with the actualities of the case. The object of the Commission, as he reminds us in quoting from its instructions, was "to devise a scheme which might reasonably be hoped to possess the necessary elements of finality, and to do full justice to the claim of the natives of India to higher employment in the public service." A scheme—or at all events the principles on which such a scheme should be based—seems to have been already devised by the Commission, but apparently without any extravagant belief in its immediate success. There is too great a variety of opinions, Sir Charles Turner thinks, for it to be possible for the best recommendations that can be arrived at to please everybody. The Commission and the Government must be content if they satisfy the average opinion of the community. In taking up the position that no man has an inherent right to claim employment from the state Sir Charles Turner will mortally offend the aspiring young men who have, not too wisely, been taught from political infancy that the highest function of the state is to find salaries and pensions for whoever wishes to serve it. But the Public Service Commission will do a good turn to a not inconsiderable number of the rising generation if it point out that that view of the matter has no necessary place in the teaching of even the most advanced of the political schools from which they endeavour to derive inspiration. The extension of Government employment, and the development of political liberty, proceed upon two distinct planes, and only by a strange mistake have they been made to seem to hang together. No Government conscious of its duties would take up any other position in this matter—in principle at all events—than that men had to be found for appointments and not appointments for men, and no harm would be done if that principle were reaffirmed with sufficient distinctness in the report of the Commission. It will have to be recognized, apparently, in the practical conclusions at which the Commission seem disposed to arrive, and there is room for direct as well as inferential sound teaching on the subject. But it is even more important that the recommendations of the Commission should be inspired by fairness. Without that there can be no element of finalty in any scheme which may arise out of their report, and there seems to be the promise of it in Sir Charles Turner's admission that "the one claim which can be acknowledged is the claim that merit and aptitude shall be fairly tested, and that no disqualification on the grounds of race shall be recognized as debarring any class of natural born subjects from employment."

The prevalent belief that the Proclamation of 1858 has not been fully carried out has to be removed in so far as it is possible to do so. It would be as impolitic to ignore this belief as it would be to regard the Proclamation as throwing open the whole service of the state to all comers. The Commission may recommend that there be no distinction of race *per se*, though it will not at all follow that they will think any the less of the qualifications and disqualifications which in practice attach to race. Sir Charles Turner's general declaration that there should be no race disqualifications does not preclude him from declaring with at least equal emphasis that there is a certain class of appointments for which natives cannot be found. We suppose that, for instance, the most loyal interpretation of the Proclamation of 1858 would not be held to warrant the subjection of the police to native control, and we are tolerably certain that the native inhabitants of Bombay, Hindu, Mahommedan and Parsee alike, would have given up a good deal of the Proclamation rather than have had, during the disturbances in the native infantry lines the week before last, a native Commissioner of Police and native inspectors. But even then the distinction is ultimately one of fitness, though in this as in many other instances in which a European has to be appointed instead of a native, that element is forgotten, and the matter is argued as though the appointment had been given to the European *qua* European, and no otherwise. The equality which we are told is guaranteed in the Proclamation of 1858 is therefore a conditional equality, which should be fairly maintained on the principle insisted on by Sir Charles Turner that entrance to the Civil Service should be open to all natural born subjects on equal terms, provided their qualifications are equal. But rules of exclusion based solely on race he holds to be, as in principle the Government of India have always held them to be, invidious and inexpedient. Rules, however, which necessitated the candidates proceeding to England for residence and examination would not fall under that category, provided that the age regulations no longer placed the Indian candidate at a disadvantage as they do now. Let that very substantial grievance be removed and the position of the Indian student preparing for the Civil Service is not materially worse than that of his English competitor. In England, as in India, there is a theoretical equality of right amongst all ranks to the service of the state at home and abroad. Practically it is only an infinitesimally small number whose circumstances will permit them to make use of their right. But the English youth is under no such legal disqualification as is imposed upon his Indian competitor by the age rules. Until that is removed there will be a legitimate grievance, and the reality of the case will be very different from the theory. Even "the logical consequences" of such a policy need not frighten us if we keep in view the qualification of fitness for the peculiar duties of each office by which every Government would condition the equality of rights which it had vested in its subjects. If the Public Service Commission can indicate to the Government some practical method for making the condition as real as the right which it is to qualify they will have gone far towards providing a safe as well as a liberal solution of the problem.

Sir Charles Turner, however, gives us only partial glimpses into his mind on this very delicate and difficult part of the question. "How shall fitness be ascertained?" is the *crux* of the whole matter. He distrusts examinations alone; he distrusts patronage; and to what judicious blending of the two he looks for the supply of absolutely fit men we are left to conjecture. We heard a good deal in Bombay when the Commission sat here about the defects of our examination system, and we were reminded that whatever mill may be devised the quality of the outturn will depend entirely upon what we may put into it. Will the Commission show the Government how they are to discriminate between the ground wheat and the ground gram in duly all cating the products of the examination mill? Patronage, on the other hand, presents difficulties of its own. It has enriched the Statutory Civil Service with what may be called the three I's—indolence, ignorance, and incompetence, though when the worst has been said about it, it does or may supply the State with well born men whose birth is a factor not to be undervalued in the administration of an Eastern community. Sir Charles Turner's plea for a freer admission of native officers in the Survey Department is reasonable—we had almost said unanswerable. The objections to it are not stronger than they were when Mr. Thomasson, by transferring the bulk of the Survey work in the North West Provinces half a century ago to natives made the completion of the survey at a reasonable cost possible. This is a department in which, up to a very high grade, the qualifications of natives have over and over again been found sufficient. We do not suppose that any large expectations will be raised by Sir Charles Turner's observation that in so far as the Act of 1870 and the regulations under it disqualify Europeans the Commission would recommend that they be reconsidered. The Act, he says, in authorising the appointment of statutory natives when it did not authorize the appointment of Europeans, for the first time introduced race disqualifications It is not likely that many would have been appointed, in any case, under an Act which, despite the Proclamation of 1858, was meant to confer higher appointments upon one particular race, the natives of India. But the scrupulous fairness which the Commission seem to aim at necessitates fairness all round, in theory as well as in practice, and it is reassuring to know that they are not indifferent even to theoretical disabilities.

IT is understood that one of the recommendations which the City Extension Committee are likely to make to Government is for the provision of a number of building sites between the Queen's Road and the Esplanade Main Road. The general idea of this scheme is to lay out a series of roads at right angles with Queen's road, intersecting the present Marine Lines road and the Maidan behind, and to mark out building plots on each side of the new roads. Some objection has been raised to the covering over of a fine expanse of maidan, but the advocates of the plan contend that roads constructed at right angles to the sea, as these would be, would be as airy as could be desired, especially as it is a part of the plan to rigidly restrict the area which can be built upon in each plot. The project contemplates, moreover, the removal of the present Marine Battalion lines, for which, and for the other native regiment, provision would be made at Colaba, mainly by reclamations near the Sassoon Dock. The removal of the Marine Lines would permit of a spacious road being constructed from the Money School towards Back Bay, and this, it has been suggested, could be carried across the railway on an overbridge near the Marine Lines Station, to join a fine carriage drive which might be constructed along the Kennedy Sea Face. One of the recommendations by no means least in importance which those who advocated this scheme are understood to have urged in its favour is that there is no doubt of its remunerativeness, even when the cost of providing new military lines at Colaba is taken into account.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Peile, who is now on his way from Simla to this Presidency to resume for a brief time his seat on Lord Reay's Council, was on Thursday evening last a guest of Lord Dufferin at the Viceregal Lodge. His Excellency proposed the health of his departing colleague in very cordial terms, acknowledging the great services he had rendered, which had earned the gratitude of the Government, and were an assurance that he would render services of equal value to his colleagues of the India Council, of which he would be a distinguished member. Mr. Peile will proceed in a day or two after his arrival in this city to Poona, and thence to Mahableshwar. Sir Charles Aitchison arrived on Monday at Simla to take his seat on the Supreme Council.

So rapidly has the newly formed Artillery Volunteer Corps in Bombay increased its numbers that the first battery is now almost of full strength, and Major Roughton, the commandant, has applied for authority to raise a second battery.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West-Provinces leaves Simla to-day on his return to Naini Tal. He will probably arrive at Lucknow about the 3rd November, and at Allahabad about the 9th or 10th.

THE following are Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of September 1885, Rs. 10,86,86,000; 1886, Rs. 11,62,51,000; 1887, Rs. 10,78,51,000.

THE supply of ponies in Upper Burma has from the first been insufficient to meet the demand created by our extensive employment of mounted infantry. What it has sunk to now may be gathered from the appearance of an order warning officers of that useful service that no pony can be cast unless there is absolutely no chance of its becoming fit for work within four months.

INDIAN friends of the Rev. David P. Williams, late senior chaplain on the Calcutta list, says *Truth*, will be interested to learn that he has accepted the small living of Hill Farrance, Somersetshire, which is in the patronage of Trinity College, Oxford. Mr. Williams was very popular in India, and since his return to Europe, he has been travelling in Italy and Germany.

THE Chairman of the Municipal Council of Cocanada reports that the practice of adulterating ghee is carried on to so great an extent in the town that the people are bitterly complaining of it. Two compounds are, it appears, sold there,—the one called "ghee" and the other "false ghee." The so-called "ghee" is stated to be adulterated with groundnut oil, gingelly oil, animal fat, and a herb called raza-dumper, whilst "false ghee" is, it is said, manufactured solely out of animal fat and groundnut oil, and this latter is largely purchased by the merchants, both for local use and for export, principally to Rangoon. This practice of adulteration is reported to be carried on to such an extent that pure ghee is rarely to be had in the market.

A PRIVATE telegram from Rangoon announces the murder of a Burman Sergeant of Police near Pokopah. He was shot four days ago from Myingyan after dacoits.

THE type founding operations at the Madras Government Press, which are at present carried on on a very small scale and which are insufficient at times to meet the emergent wants of the Press, are, says a local paper, to be extended. Suggestions in the matter were lately made to Government by the Superintendent, which have met with their approval. In accordance with these suggestions, a building is to be run up on a vacant piece of ground opposite the store-room of the Penitentiary branch of the Press which is to contain two rooms, one for casting and the other for stereotyping. A small increase is to be made to the present establishment, and it is hoped that, by this means, the wants of the Press may be promptly met.

FEVER of a malignant type, and in an epidemic form, having broken out both in the Mofussil and in the Presidency Town of Madras, the Surgeon-General with the Government has called on all the District Surgeons to report upon it. They are required to trace its causes, and to classify it under the known forms of fever, as some of the physicians treating cases of fever now prevailing have been at a loss to state precisely under what form it falls.

THE Reformatory School at Chingleput is to be opened on the 15th instant. In the meantime, all juvenile offenders whom the Madras Magistrates may consider fit objects for admission to the Reformatory are being forwarded on to the juvenile ward of the Penitentiary, whence they will be sent on to the school as soon as it opens. The building will afford accommodation for ninety-six juveniles.

A SECOND attempt within one month has been made on the principality of Manipore. This time the attack came from Cachar. One Jogindro Singh, whose father made an attempt to dethrone the late Maharaja Nur Singh in 1844, started from Cachar on the 28th September last with about 100 followers, with the intention of making a bid for the guddee. He was pursued by the Cachar frontier police, but was not overtaken until he reached the Limitak Hill overlooking the valley. Here he was met by a company of the 44th Goorkhas under Lieutenant Row, who demanded his surrender. As he refused to submit and commenced a fire on our men, Lieutenant Row stormed his position, killing the leader and 14 of his followers, while 12 were taken prisoners, 4 of them wounded. The others dispersed: and there were no casualties on our side.

IN order to bring the productions of India more and more under European notice, the Indian Government are making arrangements for a free distribution of Indian tea, coffee, and tobacco to visitors at the Grand International Exhibition to be held at Brussels next year.

MR. LEGH, M. P. for South-West Lancashire, has had a curious adventure among brigands in Bulgaria. He escaped by representing that he was a domestic servant.

A COMMISSION, headed by M. Leon Say, has been appointed to report on alcohol legislation in France. A Senatorial committee came to the conclusion last year that certain parts of France were threatened with physical degeneracy by the spread of alcoholism, and recommended a State monopoly. Not only has the number of spirit-shops multiplied, but the spirits are of noxious quality and to a large extent defraud the revenue. The commission will consider the monopoly proposal, which might be either a monopoly of fabrication, one of sale, or one of rectification, or all combined. It will also discuss a remodelling and increase of spirit-dues.

THE French are erecting fortifications in the Faucille Pass to protect the road from the Fort des Rousses to Gex and Geneva. The fort which is being constructed will completely dominate Gex and the road leading to it.

MR. A. W. WHITEHOUSE and Mr. G. H. Gordon, Oxford graduates, who were engaged in cattle ranching in Wyoming, were hunting recently. They became separated, and Mr. Whitehouse in the dusk saw a moving object which he thought was a mountain lion. He fired and the object fell; but, knowing the treacherous character of these animals, he fired three more shots. In approaching the spot Mr. Whitehouse found his friend lying dead, shot through the temple.

ANOTHER great trial of Nihilists is expected this year in St. Petersburg, including some fifteen officers of all ranks who have been connected with a large number of political crimes.

A NEW petroleum spring, which rose 150 yards in height, has flooded the whole country at Balakhan, near Baku. No one ventures to light a fire, as the slightest imprudence might cause a catastrophe.

THE necessary treaty preliminary to making a tunnel through Mount Simplon has been signed by the Italian and Swiss delegates.

FOR some time past complaints have been published as to the treatment of Mussulmans residing in Roumania. The Turkish journal *Hakikat* now states that the Roumanian Government orders Mussulmans guilty of misdemeanours to be flogged, and that even Moukthars of villages are not exempted from this indignity. Several persons, it is asserted, have died under the operation, and the survivors are then most cruelly treated in prison. As examples, the journal quotes the cases of Ismail, Agha of Sardidje, and Saleh, Agha of the village of Rebiller.

A VIENNA newspaper has been confiscated for some disrespectful remarks on the Sultan. It is said that the Vienna comic papers have been privately requested by the authorities to discontinue the publication of caricatures of the Sultan, as his Majesty is much irritated by them.

A PAMPHLET is being circulated in St. Petersburg which announces that the reorganization of the Nihilists is now complete. A new selection has taken place, and before the great action commences, it says, not a single spy will be found among the faithful. The centres of action are constituted and provided with everything requisite. In Siberia Nihilism is fast spreading, and during only last month forty-five guards ran away and twenty-three prisoners escaped. The pamphlet concludes with a summons to all who know to hold themselves ready.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Standard* believes that for the present the attempt to confiscate the property of the House of Orleans will be defeated; but that, if the Royalists intend to agitate against the Republic, it is likely to be repeated somewhat later with better success. As for the application of the law of exile to the Duc de Chartres, the Duc de Nemours, and their sons, and the Prince de Joinville, the correspondent fears there is no doubt of its being speedily enforced. It cannot be denied that for this revival of what is called the "era of proscriptions" the publication of the manifesto is chiefly answerable

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Mr. Chamberlain has gone to Ulster, hoping by his presence there to promote the cause of the Unionists.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, Oct. 10.

Italy, in making preparations to send a force to Abyssinia, does not meditate engaging in a campaign against that country, but only proposes to occupy certain territory to which Abyssinia unjustly lays claim. A somewhat large force is being sent lest Abyssinia should initiate hostilities.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A GUNBOAT.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

It has been reported to the Admiralty that H. M's Gunboat Wasp, attached to the China Squadron, which left Singapore for Hongkong on the 10th September, has not been heard of since.

THE CESAREWITCH.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The following is the result of the race for the Cesarewitch stakes run at Newmarket this day.

Humewood	1
Bendigo	2
Carlton	3

CYCLONE IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 10.

There was a cyclone in Madras yesterday. The vessels in the roads were ordered to sea in the morning. Considerable damage was done to cargo-boats and pleasure yachts lying in the harbour.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION IN MADRAS.

In consequence of a breach between Venkatagiri and Vendad trains have temporarily ceased running on the Nellore-Tirupati section.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, Oct. 11.

Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, was entertained at a banquet at Colombo last night, on the occasion of his leaving to govern the Straits Settlements. There was a large attendance of officials, and military and commercial gentlemen, including the Hon. Mr. Whiteside of the Viceregal Council. The hope was expressed by several speakers that Sir C. C. Smith will return to Ceylon as Governor.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT DEWAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEWAS, Oct. 11.

Last evening the ceremony of distributing the prizes was held at the school by his Highness Narayan Rao Dada Sahib, who takes an especially warm interest in education. Mr. Johnston, principal of the Residency College, was present. Through indisposition His Highness Krishnaraw Baba Sahib could not attend, but his Minister, Mr. Kunte, was present. Mr. Lele, educational superintendent, read an interesting report, and recitations were given in various languages.

His Highness made a long speech in English, eloquent and dignified, full of good advice to the students.

Mr. Johnstone delivered a very instructive address.

Rao Bahadur Kirtane, his Highness' Minister, translated his Highness' and the principal's speech. The ceremony was a great success.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

Telegrams have been sent to-day to members of the Public Service Commission to meet at Calcutta on the 15th of November. Sir C. Aitchison leaves Simla on the 27th inst. and Sir C. Turner on the 28th.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11.

It has been decided on Monday that the Public Service Commission should re-assemble in Calcutta and not in Allahabad as first intended.

In consequence of Mr. Peacock's absence on leave the Commission will not meet till Nov. 15.

AYUB KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11.

The latest date of letters from Kabul is the 4th inst. and up to that time no news whatever has been received of Ayub's whereabouts.

He could not have reached the neighbourhood of Ghazni without the news of his arrival being intantly known to the Amir. The last news of Ayub is that a Sirdar of his, who is reported to have reached Mashad, states that Ayub with only one servant was wandering in a desert in great straits and in every risk of dying from exposure.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11.

Three of the new Garrison Batteries which wil reach India next month will go direct to Rurki, displacing the wing of the Lincolnshire Regiment now stationed there.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF ASSAM.

Mr. Fitzpatrick probably will take over charge of the Chief Commissionership of Assam about the 1st of November. Mr. Ward immediately on being relieved will take 15 months' furlough to England.

GENERALS CHAPMAN AND NAIRNE.

General Chapman, Quartermaster General, and General Nairne, Inspector General of Artillery will leave Simla for Quetta on the 25th instant. They will visit and examine the defensive position there while awaiting the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief's party.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON TOUR.

The Commander-in-Chief's party who were yesterday at Mundhol have found the march from Eontree so trying that a halt was called at the former place, and His Excellency will consequently arrive at Chakrata on the 13th, instead of on the 12th. The party will reach Mussoorie, however, on the original date.

THE BURMA MEDAL.

According to private advices from England the question of a special medal being granted for the Burma campaign instead of the Indian Medal with clasp has been reopened.

Lords Churchill and Stanhope having interested themselves in the matter, but it is doubtful if the decision arrived at by the War Office will be shaken so late in the day.

THE MACGREGOR MEMORIAL.

Kishore Singh, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of Jodhpore subscribed Rs. 500 towards the MacGregor Memorial Fund. His Highness also offered to place an oil painting of the late Sir Charles in the United Service Institution at Simla.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 10.

The P. and O. Campany's steamer Assam, arrived here yesterday morning two days before due date.

SUEZ, Oct. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Duke of Sutherland, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo left here this morning.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Huzara, arrived here this afternoon from Bombay and Kurrachee.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 11.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's Steamer Nyanza, arrived here from Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞
The Manchester Market has been firmer.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70
4½ per cent. „	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver	44⅜
Chartered Bank Shares	£23
Do. Mercantile	£18-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£46

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Oct. 16.

10 p.m.	81·1

TUESDAY, Oct. 11.

6 a.m.	80·5
10 a.m	84 4
2 p.m	8·3
4 p.m.	85·4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(October 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfe . *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THE CESAREWITCH.

Humewood	1
Bendigo	2
Carlton	3

The principal event of the Newmarket second October meeting was decided yesterday afternoon with the result given above. The Cesarewitch is a handicap of 25 sovs. each, 10 ft. or 5 sovs. entrance only if the forfeit be declared, with 500 sovs. added by the Jockey Club for 3 years old and upwards. The winner of the Doncaster St. Leger to carry a weight to be fixed on the publication of the handicap; the winner of a handicap, value 300 sovs. after the publication of the weights to carry 10 lbs; of any other handicap 5 lbs. extra; the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovs. and the third, 100 sovs. out of the stakes; entrance 5 sovs., the only forfeit for horses out by a time to be fixed when the weights appear. The race was first run in 1839.

Appended are the performances of the favourites.

Reve d'Or, the winner of the Oaks and the One Thousand is a ch. f by Hampton *ex* Queen of the Roses (Duke of Beaufort), and was three times last year a winner. (1) the Bretby plate at Derby in which she beat Kilwarlin, the victor at this year's St Leger (Barrett); (2) the Home Bred Post produce Stakes at Newmarket Houghton (Barrett); and (3) the Dewhurst plate at the same meeting (Wood.) She also ran third in the Stockbridge Sweepstakes; second in the Prendergast Stakes; and third in the Criterion Stakes (Newmarket October.)

Kilwarlin b. c. by Arbitrator *ex* Hasty Girl (Captain Machell) was winner of this year's St. Leger, and ridden last year by Archer won the Wynyard Plate at Stockton (Archer); the Harrington Stakes at Derby; also ran second for the Bretby plate at Derby.

Phil, who carried away the Two Thousand Guineas in April last is a b. c. by Philammon *ex* Phœbe. Last year he took the Maiden Plate at Ascot (Watts); and the Tattersall Sub-Stakes at Doncaster (Archer), having previously run third for the Kempton Park Breeders' Stakes and third for the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster.

The Baron b. c. by Zenophon *ex* Tantrum (Mr. Ferris) was this year's Derby favourite but came in second, being beaten by Merry Hampton. His previous achievements however were all creditable, and last year (1) at New-market he won the Craven Stakes; (2) the Maiden Plate at Newmarket second spring meeting (Lashmar); (3) The Woodcote Stakes at Epsom, (Wood); (4) International two year old plate at Kempton Park (Webb); and (5) the Astley Stakes at Lewes. He also ran third in the Ascot Gold Cup this year and second for the Grand Prix de Paris.

Humewood, br. c. by Londesbrough *ex* Alabama, (Mr. T. Cannon's) was the winner last year of the Bristol Mill Nursery Handicap plate at Brighton (ridden by Robinson).

Ashplant b. c. by Umpire *ex* Cecropia (Mr. H. E. Lind's) won the Spring Nursery Stakes at Liverpool, (ridden by Hoysted); Her Majesty's plate at the same meeting (Hoysted); and the April Stakes at the Curragh (Beasley).

Chippeway, br. c. by Wenlock or Chippendale, *ex* Posthuma ran third in the Clearwell Stakes (Wood) and in the Middle Park Plate, without distinction at Newmarket October meeting.

Britton Park, ch. c. by Avontes *ex* Makesure (Duke of Beaufort) has been thrice a winner, (1), in the Newmarket Biennial (Barrett); (2) in the Private Post Stakes (Barrett); and (3) in the Prince of Wales's at Ascot (Barrett). He also ran second in the Dovridge Cup at Derby, and second in the First Rutland Stakes at Newmarket.

The Cob, b. c. by Lord Ronald *ex* The Roe (Duke of Beaufort's) won the Salisbury Cup (Cleminson) and the Beaufort handicap at Stockbridge (Wilton). He also ran 3rd in the Prince of Wales's at Kempton Park (Wood) and 2nd in the Cesarewitch Stakes last year (Wall).

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1867	Julius.
1868	Cecil.
1869	Cherie.
1870	Cardinal York.
1871	Corisande.
1872	Salvanos.
1873	King Lind.
1874	Aventariere.
1875	Duke of Parma.
1876	Rosebery.
1877	Hilarious.
1878	Jester.
1879	Chippendale.
1880	Robert the Devil.
1881	Foxhall.
1882	Corrie Roy.
1883	Don Juan.
1884	St. Gatien.
1885	Plaisanterie.
1886	Stone Clink.

LONDON POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The first week of the Parliamentary Recess, so far as England is concerned, has been free from the hurly-burly of politics, and for this relief everybody is much than ful. I believe one prominent public man, the Earl of Kimberley, has made a political speech since the prorogation, but although some of the papers did report his Lordship, nobody has paid any attention to what he said. The fact is, the public outside as well as the politicians in the House were thoroughly jaded, and I believe that if Lord Salisbury had come back from Royat to deliver an address on politics, or Mr. Gladstone had made another excursion back to town to tell us to "Remember Mitchelstown," their brilliant periods would have met with absolutely no appreciation. In Ireland of course there has been no truce, and in England it has been of short duration, for to-night Lord Randolph Churchill will lead off in the great Provincial "Spouting" Contest, which, to borrow the language of the Turf, contains more entries than usual and promises to exceed in interest any previous event of the kind. Lord Randolph indulged in a preliminary canter at Easingwold the night before last, and his friends were highly pleased with his form, which they think augurs well for his great performance at Whitby this evening. Lord Randolph is fond of describing himself as a mere Cockney when he visits the rural districts, but his speech to the Yorkshire farmers was not unworthy of the occasion, though it perhaps lacked the finish which characterized the speeches which his great master, the Squire of Hughenden, was accustomed to deliver once a year to his agricultural friends in Bucks.

I have said there has been no truce in Ireland. So far from that being the case, there has been increased activity among the belligerents, though it cannot yet be said that the decisive blow has been struck. The *Times* professes to see signs of wavering on the side of the Nationalists, but the information that reaches me from Ireland from private and independent sources does not bear out these hopeful anticipations. It is too early yet to say what the effect of the decision, come to by Dublin Castle a few days ago, to suppress about two hundred branches of the National League, will be; but if words mean anything, and in politics of course one has to make allowances for exaggeration, the leaders of the Irish party are determined to defend what they consider to be their rights, let the consequences be what they may. It is said by their Unionist opponents that Mr. Balfour —"Bloody Balfour" he is now styled in Ireland —having decided to treat political prisoners with the same rigour as ordinary malefactors, the Irish members will give her Majesty's gaols a very wide berth. The *Times* takes the lead in thus imputing moral cowardice and want of manliness to the Parnellite leaders, and scarcely allows a day to pass without making remarks uncomplimentary to the valour of the colleagues of Mr. William O'Brien. If Mr. Harrington, the barrister who is appearing at the Mitchelstown Coroner's Inquest for the next-of-kin of the unfortunate persons shot in the affray of the 9th inst., were aware of the political capital that the Unionists are naturally making out of his extraordinary truculence of speech when cross-examining constables he would probably moderate his language. I found one of a group of three who were discussing yesterday the proceedings at Mitchelstown. One of the three, a Gladstonian, remarked that it was a pity Mr. Harrington was so excitable. "He is not excitable," replied the other person, a Liberal Unionist. "He calls the witnesses murderers, villains, &c., deliberately. Those epithets are intended for his American friends."

As I write, Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., and Mr. Mandeville are being tried for the offence they are alleged to have committed under the Crimes Act. The authorities have taken extraordinary precautions to prevent as they say, and to foment as the Nationalists say, a disturbance; but there is good reason to hope that there will be no repetition of the deplorable events of a fortnight ago. Should the hearing of the case be finished to-day and as seems to be certain Mr. O'Brien is convicted, it will require great tact on the part, not only of the Government officers, but of the Nationalist leaders to prevent a collision between the populace and the constabulary. Riot in the ordinary sense of the word there cannot be, for all the people are of one mind, and even in Ireland persons do not try to break each other's heads unless they fall out. Mr. O'Brien is determined it seems to resist the authorities if he hould be required to perform any degrading work in gaol or to associate with the other prisoners; but I am inclined to think that although he may not be permitted to provide himself with luxuries during his incarceration, something will be done in his case and in that of any other Parnellite who is convicted of the same offence to mitigate the usual severities and more debasing influences of prison life. Mr. Dillon, who seems to have become practically the leader of the Irish party, and who by the way never mentions Mr. Parnell's name in his speeches, said at Limerick on Tuesday that he and his colleagues would probably all be enjoying "the sweets of Balfour's justice" by Christmas. One of the most interesting things about the present phase of the Irish Question, though I have seen no reference to it in any paper on this side, is what I may call the revival of the Plan of Campaign. In spite of the fact that many of the Gladstonians have expressed disapproval of it, and that Mr. Parnell, if he is not misrepresented, has never liked it, Mr. Dillon as the joint author with Mr. William O'Brien of the Plan is very jubilant about its success, and at the Limerick meeting, to which I have already referred, he boasted that by means of the new system of combination judicial rents alone have been reduced a quarter of a million at a cost of not over than £8,000. By the way, that great favourite of Anglo-Indians, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, was one of the speakers at Limerick. Although still, I believe, nominally a member of the Carlton, Mr. Blunt has broken completely with the "selfish Tory party" as he calls it, and is now an ardent Gladstonian. He says he has been a Home Ruler all his life, and that he has been a member of the National League since 1885. His old friends, or rather I should say some of them, are shocked at his political depravity. As a member of the English deputation to Ireland, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt occupies a unique position, for he is, I understand, almost the only Roman Catholic among them. It is to be hoped that if he visits Derry he will not call on the Bishop and place his Lordship under the obligation to ask him to dinner. Dr. Alexander, as you doubtless have seen, has got into hot water with the more violent of the Orangemen in the cathedral city, for shewing hospitality to Mr. Justice McCarthy, M.P., and his daughter. When it became known that the author of "A History of our own Times" had dined with the Bishop the walls of the Palace were scribbled over with the fearful word "Ichabod." Of course the Bishop invited Mr. McCarthy, not as a Home Ruler, but as a literary man whose friendship he had enjoyed for many a year.

The great social event of the week is the scandal which has been brought to light by our *Censor Morum*, Mr. Stead. I say brought to light, for although the facts have been the talk of the clubs for a fortnight or more past, and had been alluded to by a provincial paper, no name had transpired until the *Pall Mall Gazette* came out with the whole of the unsavoury details a few nights ago. Colonel Hughes-Hallett, M.P., is or was almost as well known in India as he is in England, and when the story was first bruited about many persons who knew him thought that there must be some mistake or that the facts were exaggerated. The conduct of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in this matter is generally condemned, though no one has a word to say in favour of Colonel Hughes-Hallett. In the main the facts are not disputed, though the *Pall Mall Gazette* has had to admit that it was wrong in describing the young lady, who is only 22 years of age, as the step-daughter of Colonel Hughes-Hallett, while the charge of malversation does not seem to have been established. The people who censure Mr. Stead may be divided into two classes—those who contend that nothing could justify his dragging in the name of the young lady, and those who say that the *Pall Mall* is actuated by political motives. I am not concerned to defend Mr. Stead, but with regard to Miss Selwyn it is by no means clear that she herself or her freinds have not prompted the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. At the first blush it seems impossible that a woman situated as she is would be anxious to proclaim her shame to the world, but I gather from the "exact and authoritative statement" that has been published on behalf of Colonel Hughes-Hallett that her feelings towards that gentleman underwent a change after the discovery of the intrigue. We are told by the *Evening News* that "before leaving the invaded bed-room, Colonel Hughes-Hallett found an opportunity to say to Miss Beatrice Selwyn, in French, "Follow me to London in the morning, and wire me where I shall find you." The Colonel, we are further told, after his return to town "occupied himself for some forty eight hours in watching the trains, believing that Miss Beatrice Selwyn would hasten to place herself under his protection. But all in vain, the lady did not appear." It is also stated in the Colonel's excuse that he offered to go away with Miss Selwyn "and so enable Mrs. Hughes-Hallett to obtain a divorce." But his going away with Miss Selwyn would not have enabled Mrs. Hughes-Hallett to obtain a divorce. All she could have obtained, as Colonel Hughes-Hallett must have known, was a judicial separation, unless he had been guilty of cruelty to his wife, and this is not alleged. It is also somewhat unchivalrously stated in defence of Colonel Hughes-Hallett that during the summer of the present year Miss Selwyn stayed with him at several places in the southern counties of England, and this statement can only have been intended to blacken the character of the young lady. Assuming it to be true, how does it help Colonel Hughes-Hallett, who is forty-seven years of age, while Miss Selwyn, as I have stated, is only 22. So far as the Liberal papers are concerned, it is only fair to say that they have made no attempt to make political capital out of the discreditable affair. With the exception of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and a few country papers none of them have even alluded to the scandal, and Mr. Stead's paper, as we all know, did not and does not spare the Liberal statesman who, some months ago, figured in the divorce court. One or two of the London morning papers published a short communication from the Press Association correcting some of the *Pall Mall's* facts, but the *Evening News* and in a lesser degree the *Globe*, while they have held Mr. Stead up to the execration of all right-thinking men, have not disdained to profit by the boom. The *Globe*, it is true, has confined itself to publishing a leading article attacking the New Journalism for its breach of journalistic propriety, but it has not disdained to issue sensational placards, calling attention to what it styles "The Scandal of the Hour," while its Conservative contemporary has out-Heroded Herod, not only in its "contents bills," but in the manner in which it has dressed up the facts for the public. I happened to be walking along one of our busiest thoroughfares yesterday afternoon, just after the special edition of the *Evening News* was published, and I have not seen such eagerness to procure copies of that paper since the run that was made on the evening journals when the Colin-Campbell divorce case was being heard. It is authoritatively stated that Mrs. Hughes-Hallett, "with the rare self-abnegation and generosity of which some women seem to possess the monopoly," has "consented to condone her husband's fault," so the affair is not likely to make its way into the law courts—at least not into the particular court presided over by Sir James Hannen. It remains to be seen whether Colonel Hughes Hallett's not altogether unpromising Parliamentary career will be cut short by what has transpired. Even if his constituents wished him to retire, and he were disposed to comply with their request, it seems that he could not accept the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds during the Recess, and there are those who think that the matter will be entirely forgotten by the time Parliament reassembles in February. Mr. W. H. Smith's letter to Captain Selwyn, M. P., brother of the unfortunate lady, disposes of he absurd rumour that Colonel Hughes-Hallett had had an interview with the Leader of the House of Commons and the Tory Whip, Mr. Akers-Douglas, and that those gentlemen had whitewashed him. It was also stated in some obscure Liberal paper that the managers of the Tory party had hushed up the matter until Parliament had been prorogued so as not to run the chance of losing a seat at Rochester. There was no hushing up at all. The simple explanation of the delay was, as Mr. Stead himself confesses, that Mr. George Lewis, the solicitor of Miss Selwyn, was away for his holiday. When he returned to England, the Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* made sure of his facts, or rather I should say some of his facts, and that the whole thing came out. Mr. Stead does not explicitly say that his informant was the eminent Solicitor of Ely-place, but he infers as much, and Mr. George Lewis owed the Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* a good turn for the way he espoused the cause of Lady Colin Campbell when she was taken into the divorce court.

Apropos of politics and scandal I may mention that when the story about Sir Charles Dilke's relations with Mrs. Crawford came out, I was staying at a country-house where most of the guests called themselves Conservative. One of them, a lady, remarked to me, "I am very glad he has got into trouble. I am only sorry it is not Mr. Chamberlain instead of Sir Charles Dilke. I wish all the Liberal leaders were in the same predicament." At that time Mr. Chamberlain had not become the idol of Duchesses.

In military circles there is much talk about the decision which has been or is to be come to to "shelve" Sir Edward Hamley. Of course in all such matters there are two parties, but from what I hear the balance of opinion among service men is strongly in favour of the hon. and gallant member for Birkenhead. The outside public, of course, are not fully competent to decide on the merits of the case, but their opinion, take it for what it is worth, is accurately described by the cartoon in this week's *Punch* The *St. James's Gazette* has from the first, as you are aware, strongly taken the side of the author of "The Operations of War," and I may perhaps be permitted to call the attention of your military readers to the controversy which has arisen between the Editor of that journal and the Editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, who approves of the action of the higher military authorities. Sir E. Hamley may not have always been perfectly discreet; possibly he may be wanting in tact; but it seems an extraordinary thing that the services of so distinguished a soldier should be lost to the nation simply because in the account of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir that he wrote for a well-known periodical, he omitted to mention the name of "Our Only General." It is rumoured that the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Stanhope, is opposed to Sir E. Hamley being placed on the shelf, and I should not be much surprised if the stir that is being made should lead to a reconsideration of the matter. Should the result prove in favour of Sir E. Hamley, it will be a feather in the cap of the able Editor of the *St. James's Gazette*.

Your new Public Works Minister, Sir C. A. Elliot, informs me that he is going out to India in December to enter upon his new duties. I believe I am betraying no secret when I say that Sir Charles Elliott was almost on the poin of sending in his papers when he received the invitation to become the successor of Sir Theodore Hope. Sir Charles Elliott is, I understand, ambitious of Parliamentary life, and I have no doubt that if he had decided to stay in England a constituency would have been found for him before the next General Election. Sir Charles is a Liberal. We do not hear so much now, as we did a few weeks ago, about a General Election taking place in the spring of next year, and many Conservatives say they see no reason why the present Parliament should not last its full time. In that case Sir Charles Elliott may go out to India for his five years and return in time for the General Election. I shall be much surprised if the present Parliament continues to exist for anything like five years, but nobody can tell. Stranger things than that have happened.

I suppose now that he has lost his wife, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh will be less inclined than ever to return to England, though a short time previous to the Maharanee's death, she and her friends had not abandoned all hope of seeing him back in this country before long. It is stated that his Highness has become a naturalized Russian; should that prove to be the case, I imagine it will be a question with the British Government whether he is entitled to continue to receive his pension. It cannot be said that the Maharajah has been treated illiberally, but at the same time his pension was not extravagant, when compared with the amount granted to the ex-King of Oudh and the present Ameer of Cabul. His wife, who was deeply distressed and I have no doubt greatly impaired in health by Dhuleep Singh's vagaries, was a native of Egypt, though not an Egyptian by birth. There is a popular impression here that she was of Armenian parentage, but I have the authority of the venerable Rev. Dr. Lansing, under whose supervision she was brought up in the well-known school of the American Presbyterian Mission at Cairo, for saying that her mother was an Abyssinian and her father a German. The latter, I believe, is still living in the Egyptian capital, and I heard not long ago, that he by no means shares his son-in-law's views. The Maharanee, whose death on Saturday was rather sudden, became Dhuleep Singh's wife when she was only sixteen years old. The Maharajah at the time of his marriage was twenty-six. He is now in his fiftieth year. They had six children, three boys and three girls. The eldest son Prince Victor is receiving a military education at Sandhurst.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST COLONEL HUGHES-HALLETT.

The latest sensation in London is a painful scandal affecting Colonel Hughes-Hallet, M P., In pursuance of its threat to publish "strange true stories," with real living persons as heroes which resulted so satisfactorily in the case of the "Langworthy marriage," the *Pall Mall Gazette*, undeterred by the discredit of the Lipski fiasco, has given to the world a circumstantial account of what is described as a "most extraordinary and painful scandal which has for some days been current in all political and social circles about a member of the House of Commons." The member in question is Colonel Hughes-Hallet, the Conservative representative of Rochester, who is so well known in India, having served in Sind and Beloochistan from 1868 to 1870 and having married a year later, the widow of the late Lord Justice Selwyn and daughter of Colonel Godfrey Thomas Greene, Bengal Engineers. This lady died in 1875, and in 1882 he married his present wife Miss Emilie von Schaumberg, daughter of Colonel von Schaumberg of Philadelphia, United States. The story of the scandal as told by the *Pall Mall Gazette* is as follows:—

The "honorable gentleman"—or whatever he should be called—married in the year 1871 the widow and third wife of the late Lord Justice Selwyn. The second Lady Selwyn had a daughter, and also a son—Captain C. W. Selwyn—who is now member for the Wisbech division of Cambridgeshire. On the death of his first wife, the third Lady Selwyn, Colonel Hughes-Hallett married in 1882, an American lady—a daughter of Colonel von Schaumburg, of Philadelphia, United States. He still, however, remained on friendly terms with the family of his late wife, whose step-daughter he has now ruined. The intrigue was discovered by a third party when they were staying together at a country house. This young lady is about twenty-two years old; she is pretty and accomplished, and has a fortune of some £40,000. She is expected, as the result of the intrigue, some six months hence to become the mother of a child.

Revolting as these circumstances are, we regret to have to add that Colonel Hughes-Hallett obtained possession of a large sum of money of the young lady's. Directly the intelligence came to the ears of her brother he placed the matter in the hands of his solicitor, Mr. George Lewis, whose absence abroad has caused the delay, in taking steps in the affair. During this delay, however, the money has been repaid into Miss Selwyn's account at her banker's.

It needs nothing but the bare recital of the facts of the case to show that the scandal cannot be allowed to remain where it is. Obviously Colonel Hughes-Hallett so long as he rests under this accusation is not a fit and proper person to represent Rochester, or any other place, in Parliament. There will not be two opinions amongst the public on this matter.

DENIAL OF THE STORY.

Colonel Hughes-Hallet lost no time in taking notice of the scandal. He at once wrote to the *Standard* declaring that the statements made concerning him were grossly untrue. He denied that he had ever had any *liaison* with a step-daughter of his, and repudiated the accusation, adding that "scandal had been brought upon the name of a young lady who was not his step-daughter, and who was no relation or connection of his and to whom he had never stood *in loco parentis*. With regard to the monetary transactions alluded to, Colonel Hughes-Hallet has made the following statement to a representative of the Press Association:—

"Miss Selwyn some time ago asked me to try to get her better interest for the sum of £5000 than she was getting at the time. She covenanted by a deed now in my possession to lend the money for five years, but some weeks ago her solicitors suddenly called this money in, and in less than twenty-four hours the principal with interest up to date was handed to my solicitors for transference to hers."

A QUESTION OF IDENTITY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* returned to the charge on the following day, traversing the statement made by the "gallant and honourable" Colonel, as it sneeringly describes that gentleman, in the *Standard*. As to the question of identity, it admits that it fell into a slight but immaterial error and adds:—

The *Standard* denies on behalf of Colonel Hughes-Hallett that Miss Selwyn is his step-daughter, as we had ventured to call her. Miss. Selwyn, we understand, is the daughter of Lord Justice Selwyn's *second* wife. Colonel Hughes-Hallett married the widow and third wife of Lord Justice Selwyn. This is the difference upon which the "gallant" and "honourable" "gentleman" lays such stress. The moral effect of the difference is, however, a good deal diminished by the fact that she was accustomed even, we are informed, to call him "father," and he used to declare that he looked upon her *as his own child*. Under these circumstances Colonel Hughes-Hallett somewhat underrates the intelligence of the public if he thinks to purge the scandal by the mere establishment of this difference.

Mr. Stead also published the following statement from Mr. Reginald, R. F. Cavendish, a kinsman of the lady in question, regarding the ambiguity as to relationship:—

My mother-in-law was the widow of the late Lord Justice Selwyn. By her first husband the Rev. Harry Dupuis, vicar of Richmond, she had two daughters one of those daughters is my wife, the other lives with; her grandmother at Lucerne, in Switzerland. The unhappy lady to whom reference is made is the youngest daughter of the first wife of the late Lord Justice. I mention these facts to clear away any possible misconception which might arise respecting my wife and her sister. The guilt and infamy of Colonel Hughes-Hallett remains the same.

MISS SELWYN'S MONEY.

Regarding the statement put out on behalf of Colonel Hughes-Hallett about the transference of Miss Selwyn's money, the *Pall Mall Gazette* makes the following assertions:—

The honorable member obtained possession of no less a sum than £5000 of her money. There is absolutely *no truth* whatever in the statement that her solicitor requested the repayment of the money by Colonel Hughes-Hallett. On the contrary it was only repaid by the latter *after* (and without any notice) he knew that the matter had been put into the hands of Mr. George. Lewis. This however, is not all. Knowing that the young lady had a fortune of upwards of £40,000, he induced her to make a will bequething to him as against her own family and as against the child of which she will become a mother in a few months, the whole of her fortune.

TURNED OUT OF THE HOUSE.

The intrigue was discovered, it will be remembered, at a country house where Colonel Hughes-Hallett and Miss Selwyn were staying. The manner in which he had procured his invitation to this house was as follows. Being aware that Miss Selwyn was a guest at this house, he stated in procuring his invitation that he wished to appoint Miss Selwyn the guardian of his two children by his marriage with Lady Selwyn. He was accordingly admitted to the house (we need not mention the name of the host, but he was a barrister). This gentleman, having discovered the intrigue, at once turned Colonel Hughes-Hallett out of the house there and then, and sent him and his baggage into the village, where he was left in the streets at two o'clock in the morning. Early the next morning the gentleman whose guest Colonel Hughes-Hallett had been telegraphed to Mrs. Hughes-Hallett in these terms:—

Your husband is a villain. I have turned him out of my house.

COLONEL HUGHES-HALLETT'S DEFENCE.

The Press Association has received the following statement from Colonel Hughes-Hallett regarding the further charges made against him:—

"I can only repeat what I said on Wednesday Miss Selwyn was the daughter of the first Lady Selwyn, and was stepdaughter to my first wife. She never lived with us, but always with one or other of her guardians or relatives. She, therefore, could not have called me 'father,' and I could not have regarded her as my own child. With reference to the money question, the first intimation I had was a letter from Miss Selwyn's solicitor, which I handed to my solicitor, who interviewed the former, and was by him informed that the money was called in, and was to be paid at once. As I have before stated, within twenty-four hours the money was lodged with my solicitors. I recollect the circumstances of Miss Selwyn giving instructions to her solicitors to make a will, but beyond the fact that she intended to make two or three bequests to friends, I was ignorant of the contents of the contemplated will. This is the first time I have heard of any supposed bequest to me, and am even ignorant of the will having actually been made. The circumstances in connection with the invitation to the 'country house' are wrongly stated. I was invited to the house before Miss Selwyn, who followed as a guest two or three days after I had been there. As names have been mentioned, there is no necessity for cancelling the name of the host. He was Mr. Henry Smith, of Ellingham Hall, Bungay."

COLONEL HUGHES-HALLETT INTERVIEWED.

The London *Evening News* has published a history of the Hughes-Hallett scandal, stating that it did so in order to correct "the deliberate misstatements of the *Pall Mall Gazette*," and "to bring an unsavoury subject to speediest oblivion." Even as thus told, the narrative is not pleasant reading. It concludes:—

"It only remains for us to add that Mrs. Hughes-Hallett, with the rare self-abnegation and generosity of which some women seem to possess the monopoly, has consented to condone her husband's fault. She is acquainted with all the circumstances of the case and knows all the actors in the drama; she has suffered the gravest injury; and if she is content to forgive and forget, who shall here dare to bear malice or cast the first stone?"

THE ATTITUDE OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

Regarding the attitude of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in connection with the scandal, Colonel Hughes-Hallet has told a reporter:—

"With regard to certain statements published in the 4th edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Thursday, all I have to say is that I have already contradicted all the grave accusations contained therein. The object of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in iterating and reiterating falsehoods is evidently to force my hand, and to compel me to prosecute that journal for having promulgated libellous statements in regard to me. I shall refuse to gratify the editor's longing for notoriety —that is, I shall refuse further to clear myself at the cost of others whom I am still bound to shield. It must be understood that if I have done anything wrong in regard to the sum of £5,000 so often mentioned, I am responsible to the criminal law of England. In the whole of this unhappy business I can at least congratulate myself on one point, and that is that I have done nothing to bring any lady's name before the public, and I would suffer anything rather than break this resolution."

THE MILITARY AND POLICE DISTURBANCES.

EXEMPLARY PUNISMENT.

Mr. Ryan, the third Presidency Magistrate, opened an inquiry into the charges preferred against Bapoo Ballo and Currimbux Pirbux, privates in the 17th Bo. N. I. of assaulting the police on the 28th ultimo, which assault is alleged to have occurred on the first occasion in which the police and the military came into collision. Mr. Frere, acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, and in opening said the two accused were charged under section 353 Indian Penal Code with assaulting two police sepoys in the execution of their duty. It appeared that on the last day of the Mohorrum there was a number of sepoys belonging to the 17th Regiment on the Carnac Bridge and the evidence of one of the by-standers would show that they were more or less obstructive. One of them appeared to have knocked off or stolen a youth's cap and a complaint was made to the police; one of the sepoys went to investigate the matter, and one of the soldiers was pointed out to him as the person who had knocked off the cap. He tried to arrest the soldier but he was struck by the latter's companions. He then followed them towards the Native Infantry Lines where the offender was taken into custody and placed before Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who was there. As the offence was a trivial one and it disturbed the progress of the Taboot procession, Mr. Gell ordered the liberation of the soldier. Immediately after this the soldiers made a general raid on the policemen who were about. The first accused was caught in the act of assaulting a policeman and was at once arrested. The second accused had, so the evidence would show, also struck the policeman as well as another whom he dragged into the lines, where he was seen by Mr. Gell continuing the assault; When the soldier saw Mr. Gell he ran into his but was identified next day. The evidence of, two policemen and a townsman was then given and Mr. Gell was called at the request of the first accused.

Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, examined by Mr. Frere, deposed as follows:—About 5-30 p.m. on the evening of the 28th I noticed a disturbance near the Carnac Bridge and a native soldier in the custody of a policeman. I inquired at the gates of the barracks whether any military officer was present, but finding there was none, I made a brief inquiry into the affair as I thought it was a trifling matter which was causing a delay to the procession of the Taboots, I directed the military to go into the lines and the police to return to their posts. There were about 40 or 50 soldiers outside the lines at the time. I cannot say how many sepoys there were. After I rode away I heard a shout behind me and on turning round saw the soldiers rush back through the gates. I galloped back, and entered the lines, when I saw four or five soldiers who had surrounded the policeman on the road, and were beating him on the back of the head and shoulders. They then dispersed in various directions and I noticed another police sepoy inside the lines and saw a soldier in undress deliberately strike him with a stick, and then run into a hut, I followed him and took a note of its number. Two policemen then rushed up to me covered with blood and asked me to take them outside the lines. I dispersed the soldiers and as I left the lines I noticed that stones were being freely exchanged between the soldiers and the townspeople. A stone, which came from the direction of the lines, struck me. Two men, in undress, then came up and assisted me in keeping back the men and the stone throwing ceased. The Adjutant of the Regiment was then sent for and shortly afterwards came on the scene.

The accused declined to cross-examine Mr. Gell, when his worship remarked that the Deputy Commissioner had been specially called at his request. Baboo Balloo then asked if Mr. Gell had seen him at the disturbance. The latter replied he had not observed him.

Mr. Frere called another policeman and a townsman, both of whom corroborated the above evidence. The accused declined to cross-examine the witnesses, one of whom remarked that it made his heart burn when he listened to the witnesses,

His Worship then asked them if they had any witnesses to call but they stated they had none. He then framed charges of assault against them, and in convicting the accused, said the evidence left no doubt in his mind that they were two among the other soldiers who had assaulted the policemen while in the execution of their duty. No. 1 was taken on the spot and No. 2 was picked out from among other soldiers who were paraded for the purpose and identified. His Worship added that the assault was wanton and cowardly and he could see no difference in the degree of guilt which attached to both of them. A sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment was then passed on each of the accused.

THE LATE MR. PREMABHAI HEMABHAI.

A correspondent writes:—By the death of Mr Premabhai Hemabhai—the revered head of the family of the Nagarshets of Ahmedabad - Gujarat loses one of her most estimable worthies. The Nagarshet holds in native society in the mofussil a position somewhat analogous to that of Mayor of an English city. He is the leading man of the city, the first burgess whom the Government consults on any point affecting the welfare of the inhabitants. Mr. Premabhai's family has for generations past held this position in Ahmedabad and held it most worthily. It would not be difficult to trace the influence of Mr. Premabhai's ancestors back to the times when Gujarat was under the sway of the Mogul Satraps or Governors, and Ahmedabad the head-quarters of their Government. Under the Maratha Government the banking house of the Nagarshet of Ahmedabad enjoyed a high degree of the confidence of that Government, and the muluk giri season in Kattyawar, when the Maratha *chouth* or tribute was in process of collection, brought a rich harvest of banking business to the house of Vakhatchand Khushalchand, the grandfather of Mr. Premabhai. Mr. Hemabhai Vakhatchand, Mr. Premabhai's father, was regarded as the Rothschild of Gujarat. His constituents were mostly native states and princes, the Guickwar of Baroda, the rulers of Kattyawar, the chiefs, talukdars, and girassias, large and small, in fact the landed aristocracy of Gujarat and Kattyawar. All of them stood in need of monetary help. The financial condition of most of the native states and of the landed classes at the commencement of British rule in Western India was far from satisfactory. What with famines, deficient rainfall and a succession of bad harvests, added to a general sense of insecurity of life and property and the extreme difficulty of recovering loans, the credit of even the best and the most powerful native states stood low in the native financial world, and among the syndicate of native bankers. The difficulty with the states frequently was how to tide over an impending crisis when the demand for tribute must be met anyhow to prevent the country being overrun by Maratha troopers from the Gaekwar. The intervention of the Nagarshet's firm was sorely needed either as guarantors or suppliers of cash. For a long time the business which Nagarshet Hemabhai loved chiefly to cultivate was that of financing the loan transactions of native states, whose territorial revenues from Mahals directly or indirectly assigned or pledged, afforded ample securities for the repayment of such loans. At the capital towns of most of the chiefs with whom the Nagarshet had financial relations he had branches of his firm. At one time these numbered as many as thirty, including the corresponding firms in Bombay and Calcutta. The visit of the Nagarshet to some of these branch firms, either on business or on his way to pilgrimage to the Jain Temples on the Shatrunjaya Hill in the territory of the Palitana Durbar—for the Nagarshet was the head of the Shrawak community professing the Jain religion—was something like the march of a potentate, so great was the respect paid to the Ahmedabad Banker by chiefs, zamindars and Bhunias through whose territory he passed.

On Mr. Premabhai's accession to the headship of the house, and to the hereditary title of the Nagarshet, the business of the house took a somewhat different course, partly from the necessities of the times, and the changes which came over the financial condition of native states, and partly owing to fresh fields of commercial activity which were then opened to him. Among the circumstances of the time the most notable was the breaking out of the American War and the great demand for Indian Cotton in England, which resulted in the high prices that the staple commanded in the Liverpool market. No small portion of the wealth which poured into India at the time went to fill the coffers of native states. The prevailing revenue system in native territory was the *bhagbaiai*, or a share of the produce of the cultivator's field. As the Raj Bhag, or the state's share, consisted chiefly of cotton, and as cotton commanded prices ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 per candy for successive seasons, some idea may be formed of the golden harvest that fell to the lot of the native states. Their treasuries were filled with money, and the first effect of the accession of new wealth was to set the chiefs free from debt and make them independent of the help of state bankers. As, however, Mr. Premabhai's own business as an exporter of cotton was pretty extensive and his gains correspondingly large, the less business thus occasioned was not sensibly felt in the heyday of prosperity. His firm held extensive landed properties in Ahmedabad, Bombay, and Poona. The premises in Bombay next door to the National Bank were built by him only a few years ago. The cessation of the American War and the consequent fall in cotton brought reverses to every mercantile and banking house in Bombay, from which his own was, of course, not free. But he sustained the credit and character of the house to the last, and enjoyed high respect and confidence both of Government and of the people of Gujarat. On the institution in 1862 of the Legislative Council in Bombay, of which the prominent feature was the admission of non-official native gentlemen who can best advise Government as to the wishes and opinions of our native fellow-subjects, the claims of Gujarat to a share in the representation of native opinion were recognised by the Government of Sir George Clerk in the appointment of Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai to a seat in the Council along with that of Mr. Jagannath Sunkersett, Mr. Rustomji Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Madhavrao Vithal Vinchoorkar, and the Nawab of Savanoor. Among the first measures brought for the consideration of the Council were a bill for the preservation of the Bhajdari and Nurwadari tenure, a bill for the restoration of the Girassias in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and a bill for regulating the establishment of markets, in all of which Mr. Premabhai took considerable interest, and assisted Government with his knowledge and opinion. He spent a considerable portion of his wealth in the establishment of many charitable, educational and useful institutions at Ahmedabad, and in the building of Jain temples on the Shatrunjaya Hill. He was held in high esteem by all classes of people in Gujarat. There was scarcely a public movement set afoot in Ahmedabad in which he did not take a leading share. By the European and official classes he was greatly esteemed for his amiable disposition and his integrity of character. In his advanced age he had to suffer the loss of a highly educated and promising son. This event doubtless preyed upon his mind. That the death of a gentleman so honorable and respected by all who knew him should cause universal regret in Gujarat and Kattyawar is but natural. Mr. Premabhai leaves behind him two sons, Messrs. Mayabhai and Manibhai—both worthy sons of a truly noble father.

MILITARY NEWS.

Orders have been issued from the War Office to the effect that all Cavalry regiments are to be armed with the latest pattern of the Nordenfelt machine gun.

The death is announced of Colonel Robert H. Moncrieff Aitken, late Bengal Staff Corps, who was awarded the Victoria Cross in 1863 "for various acts of gallantry and distinguished bravery performed during the defence of the Residency of Lucknow."

"Overlooked" is the title of the cartoon in *Punch*, in which Sir E. Hamley is presented by Field-Marshal Punch to the Commander-in-Chief. "Field-Marshal Punch (to his Royal Highness).—'Really, your Royal Highness, in the present state of our defences, is Sir Edward Hamley quite the sort of man to be shelved?'"

The following appointments have been made:—

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant H. P. C. O'Farroll, attached to the 18th Bengal Lancers, to be permanent Squadron Officer, vice Captain W. C. Pollard, promoted.

15th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant Wintle, from the 17th Bengal Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer.

10th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant T. D. Foster, attached, to be permanent Wing Officer.

16th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Stevenson, from the 18th Bengal Infantry, to be permanent Wing Officer.

32nd Pioneers.—Lieutenant Peterson, from the 24th Punjab Infantry, to be permanent Wing Officer.

33rd Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant J. J. H. B. Eckford, from the 27th Punjab Infantry, to be permanent Wing Officer.

39th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Ommaney, Officiating Commandant, 7th Bengal Infantry, to be Officiating Commandant, vice Colonel W. E. Chambers, on furlough.

2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Nicolay, Second-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Colonel S. E. Beaher, deceased.

1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas.—Lieutenants H. Rose and G. H. Loch, to be Adjutant and Quartermaster, respectively.

Captain L. C. Dundas, the King's (Liverpool Regiment) has been appointed a Brigade-Major on the Establishment, vice Major F. C. Burton, reverted to regimental duty.

Captain J. W. H. C. Cusack, Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Battalion Connaught Rangers.

Captain E. H. Armitage, R.A., has been ordered to Mandalay to join No. 1 Mountain Battery 1st Brigade Eastern Division.

Captain R. J. Bond, R.E., on arrival in India, is attached to the Military Works Department, and posted to the Rawal Pindi Command.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 12th October, 1887.

1. There will be drill at Head Quarters, this day, Wednesday, the 12th inst. from 9 to 10 p.m. Manual firing and bayonet exercises for trained Volunteers; squad drill for Recruits.

2. As the Drill Season is approaching, Officers Commanding Companies are requested to send in, as early as possible, rolls of their Companies corrected up to date. No Arms or Accoutrements can be issued until the corrected rolls are received.

3. After Company rolls are sent in in order to check numbers, promotions will then be made.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following orders are notified:—

4. There will be riding school drill for recruits this evening, the 12th instant, and on Friday, the 14th instant, for all members at 5-30 p.m., plain clothes.

5. Members are requested to make early application at Head Quarters for their Carbines and buckets.

(Sd.) By Order,
EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London

HEADS OF INTELIGENCE.

(From 17th to 23rd September inclusive.)

In the House of Lords on Friday, in the presence of members of both Chambers, the Queen's Speech, closing the Session, was read by the Lord Chancellor, after which Parliament was declared to be prorogued to November 30.

Mr. W. H. Smith and family left London on Saturday for Paris, *en route* for Marseilles.

Various other members of the Cabinet have left town for their country residences.

The King of the Belgians is now on a visit to this country, the object of which is understood to be the prevention of conflicts between British and Belgian fishermen.

Lord R. Churchill was present at the Easingwold Agricultural Show near York on Wednesday, and in responding at the luncheon to the toast of "The House of Commons," dwelt chiefly on the state and prospects of British agriculture.

Her Highness the Maharanee Dhuleep Singh died suddenly at her residence in Holland-park on Sunday.

Mr. D. Kilbride, Parnellite, has been returned unopposed for South Kerry, in the room of Mr. J. O'Connor, resigned.

The Northumberland Miners' Association has decided, by a large majority, to discontinue the grant it has hitherto made towards the support of Messrs. Burt and Fenwick, the members for the Morpeth and Wansbeck Divisions of that country.

The Trafalgar, one of the most powerful ironclads in the Royal Navy, was successfully launched at Portsmouth on Tuesday.

The annual Congress of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain was opened at Bolton on Tuesday, under the presidency of Lord Basing, who delivered an interesting introductory address, and various important papers on hygienic topics have been since read and discussed.

The Library Association of the United Kingdom has held its annual meeting at Birmingham, and the proceedings have been of much interest.

A terrible railway accident occurred on Friday last near Doncaster. A Midland excursion train from Sheffield was drawn up at Hexthorpe platform for the collection of tickets when an ordinary passenger train of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, on its way from Liverpool to Hull, came up at full speed and ran into the excursion train, smashing the rear carriages of the latter and killing 19 persons on the spot, besides injuring some 60 others, several of whom have since died. The coroner's jury have since found a verdict of manslaughter against the driver and the fireman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire train, and both men are now in custody.

By the bursting of the main steam-pipe connecting the engines with the boilers on board the mail steamer Elbe, while on a trial trip in the Solent on Monday, nine men who were in the stokehold were scalded to death.

The Coroner's inquest into the circumstances attending the late calamitous fire at Exeter has resulted in a verdict of "Accidental death," the jury appending to their finding a series of riders, blaming the local magistrates for their laxity in regard to licensing the theatre, censuring the architect for not providing sufficient means of ingress and egress, and also making various suggestions for averting the recurrence of any similar catastrophe.

An extraordinary riot occurred on Monday evening at the Lillie-bridge Grounds, where a large concourse assembled to see a foot race which had been advertised. Finding that the match was not likely to come off, and that they could not recover their gate money, the mob wrecked and set fire to the refreshment rooms and other buildings, and the disorder was not quelled till a strong force of police arrived.

Early on Sunday morning a fire broke out in a hairdresser's premises in the Strand, and two little boys were burnt to death.

The Irish Executive has issued proclamations suppressing the National League in the county of Clare and certain specified baronies in the counties of Galway, Kerry, Cork, and Wexford. Some 200 branches of the League are affected by this prohibition.

On Tuesday a convention of delegates from different branches of the National League was held in Limerick to raise a fund in said of evicted tenants. Mr. Dillon, the principal speaker, delivered a very defiant address.

A deputation of English Radicals, including Mr. Pickersgill, M. P., Mr. Brunner, M. P., Mr. Firth, and several other unsuccessful candidates for seats in the House of Commons, are making a political tour in Ireland.

The coroner's inquest into the deaths resulting from the Mitchelstown affray is still proceeding, and unseemly altercations are frequent between Mr. Harrington, M. P. counsel for the deceased's next-of-kin, and the police witnesses.

Eight men, charged with participation in the murder of Head Constable Whelehan at Lisdoonvarna, were brought before a resident magistrate at Ballyvaughan on Tuesday and Wednesday, and then remanded.

The Bulgarian problem make but little advance towards solution. The reports from Constantinople are somewhat conflicting, but one of the latest indicates that Russian pressure has not yet induced the Sultan to take initiatory action or to abandon his determination to leave the Powers to decide the question as best they can among themselves.

Baron Thielmann has informed the Foreign Minister at Sofia that his successor, M. Aichberger, has been appointed—a notification which is taken to signify that Germany will now allow the Rustchuk incident to close.

The Bulgarian Government has again established a strict censorship of the Press, in order to guard against any want of respect towards foreign representatives similar to that lately offered to the German Consul at Rustchuk.

A Vienna newspaper has been confiscated for publishing disrespectful remarks on the Sultan of Turkey.

The *Moscow Gazette* has published an article expressing sympathy with Dhuleep Singh's claims, and declaring that India looks to Russia for liberation from British rule.

The son of M. Schnaebele, a lad of 16, has been arrested and imprisoned at Metz by the German authorities for posting an insolent placard in German territory.

The Italian and Swiss Delegates at Barne have signed a convention relative to the junction of the Italian lines with the Simplon tunnel.

The manifesto of the Comte de Paris, which has altered the state of parties, evokes much hostile criticism, and the Radicals demand a further expulsion of Princes.

The British Mediterranean squadron, after meeting with a most cordial reception at Trieste, has arrived at Pola, where a similar welcome is being accorded to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and their distinguished party.

It is reported that Ayoob Khan has been captured in Persian territory.

A detachment of General Low's brigade had a very successful encounter with Burmese dacoits between Myingyan and Myotha on the 17th inst.

The Queen has sent a letter to King John of Abyssinia, in regard to his dispute with Italy, with a view to restore peace between the two countries.

The Cape Afrikander Bund has addressed a protest to President Kruger against the hostile policy of the Transvaal Republic.

An agitation has arisen in Western Australia for the recall of the Governor, on account of his having suspended the Chief Justice.

Lord Carrington opened the New South Wales Parliament on Tuesday, and annouced that it would be asked to sanction the agreement made at the Colonial Conference for improving the means of naval dence.

The masters and crews of the British sealers which were seized for fishing in Behring's Straits have been released and their personal effects restored, but the vessels are still detained.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore* in *every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon London.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER IN ENGLAND.

Last week we published a short account of a railway collision, resulting in the loss of nearly thirty lives, which took place at Doncaster on September 16, just before the departure of the mails for India. This week's mail-steamer brings detailed accounts of the disaster, which was one of the most serious that have ever occurred on the English railways. Subjoined are full particulars of the accident and the circumstances which led to it:—

On Friday, September 16, a special train crowded with excursionists to the Doncaster Races left Sheffield, and at Hexthorpe, a mile or two from Doncaster, it stopped at a siding to allow of the tickets being collected. There could have been no thought of danger, as the siding is specially protected by flag and semaphore signals. To those, however, who knew this particular part of the line the precautions referred to were fully required, for the main line from Liverpool to Hull takes a considerable curve not far from the Hexthorpe ticket platform, past which the train would rush at a great speed if not stopped by signal before reaching the turn, which would bring it within sight of the siding. Ticket collectors were ready at Hexthorpe for the special, which they boarded immediately on arrival, and the guards left their breaks to assist in the work which always attends the stopping inspection of a crowded train.

THE EXPRESS CRASHING IN UPON THEM.

Suddenly a loud whistling was heard, which rose high above the bustle on the ticket platform, and people turned in the direction whence the noise came. In another instant there was a horrified shout from the officials and others on the platform, followed by loud cries from the passengers, and then a mad rush to get out of the carriages. The ordinary passenger train from Liverpool to Hull was seen and heard thundering round the curve and dashing straight down the line towards the Midland special, standing right in its way. A momentary glimpse was obtained of the driver and stoker of the approaching train, frantically pulling at their levers, but the view was only transient, for almost immediately the inevitable collision took place. The Liverpool engine struck the end of the Midland special almost at full speed, and with such a momentum that the collision was of a terrific character. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln engine crashed through the guard's van and two carriages, and then almost mounted the debris. The woodwork of the solidly constructed carriages was smashed and splintered as if the material had been nothing more substantial than that of a packing case, and the massive ironwork, tyres, frames, and wheels were twisted into many fantastic forms. The screeching of the escaping steam from the partially wrecked engine mingled with, and for a moment drowned, the agonising screams of the passengers imprisoned by the wreckage, and the still more harrowing groans of the many who had received terrible injuries.

RESCUING THE PASSENGERS.

For a while discipline seemed lost and reason suspended amongst officials and escaped passengers alike; but the panic did not last long, and the work of succour and rescue was commenced and continued for hours with method and courage. Only the rear guard's van and three carriages immediately preceding it had suffered severely from the collision. Of these, the van and two of the carriages—one a large composite of eight compartments—were completely wrecked, and cries and groans proceeding from the ruins gave painful evidence that many persons were buried beneath. Attention was, therefore, first bestowed on these unhappy sufferers. Many uninjured passengers from both trains joined in the work of rescue, and within an hour nearly fifty persons were extricated and placed on the platform and in the nearest available buildings, where they received promp and skilful attention at the hands of numerou surgeons and physicians who had flocked to the spot from the neighbouring towns and villages. The sights and sounds encountered by the gallant bands of workers were enough to appal even a seasoned army surgeon. Many of the passengers were horribly mangled. Several had had limbs torn completely off or crushed almost into pulp; others were found partially disembowelled, and one headless corpse was discovered almost clear of the wreckage. An unusually large proportion of the injured were found to be suffering from serious wounds, and it was decided to send most of them to the Infirmary at Doncaster, where they would receive more careful nursing than was possible in the improvised hospitals in the vicinity of the disaster. Special carriages were accordingly kept running between Doncaster and Hexthorpe, and most of the more seriously injured were soon comfortably installed in the Infirmary.

HORRIBLE DEATHS AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

The broken-up carriages were still further smashed to get out the dying and the dead. In one case a baby, probably not more than eight months old, was taken uninjured from the dead body of a woman, probably its mother, who had been nursing it. The wreckage included hats smashed so suddenly and so terribly that brains were bespattered over them; the violence of the shock had torn cushions to ribbons, and the springs and horsehair had got loose from their coverings. The last two carriages were cleared as speedily as could be, and, as is usually the case, there were scores of extraordinary escapes. People were uninjured who were within a few feet of others whose death must have been instantaneous. Sixteen dead bodies were taken out of the wreck, eight of them being removed on to the metals, and the other eight on to the little narrow platform which overlooks a meadow now disfigured by splintered wood. Three other persons died as the rescue work went on, help being of no avail to them; but many others were removed from dangerous and painful positions by the speedy and vigorous aid that was given under the general direction of Mr. Hamilton and his chief, Mr. Bradley. The last carriage coupled on to the guard's van was telescoped, and how two people were taken out of it alive is difficult to realise. Yet such is said to be the fact. One man there had his head taken away from his body, almost as if by the cut of an axe, and another poor fellow was disembowelled. Up to Friday afternoon the list of killed and wounded was a long way from being complete, but it was known that 22 or 23 are dead, three having died at the Doncaster Infirmary out of the 34 that were removed thither. A large number of local doctors did all that was possible to get the injured fit for removal to the Infirmary, but in some cases there was no hope, and it is thought that several people still alive will not be able to survive the shock and injuries. Generally the dead nearly all appear by their clothes and general aspect to belong to the artisan class, though it is said that a well known Sheffield publican and his wife named Shepherd, and owning the Theatre Tavern, are among those fatally injured.

THE BLOCK SYSTEM SUSPENDED FOR ONE DAY.

Hexthorpe ticket platform is (says another correspondent) about 900 yards from Hexthorpe Junction. It is merely a platform, narrow, and protected from the adjoining meadow by a wooden handrail. It is not regularly used in this way, but only on the occasion of races or other abnormal pressure. Mr. Hamilton, assistant superintendent of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, informed our correspondent that yesterday the block system was suspended between Hexthorpe Junction and the platform where the accident happened, and that the trains were worked by flagmen being stationed at intervals with red flags to instruct the drivers. It must be remembered that the train that suffered was an excursion special put on by the Midland Railway from Sheffield to Doncaster, and that the Midland officials in charge of that train were acting under orders in stopping where they did. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln Company's train, however, had nothing to do with the races. It carried no doubt, a good many passengers for Doncaster, but it was a regular daily train, and was going on to Hull. In the ordinary way the driver of this train would not stop at the Hexthorpe ticket platform, and the driver who was in charge of the bogie express engine No. 441 in the Company's locomotive list was, it is said, a man of considerable experience, and who knew this train well. He belongs to Liverpool and his name is Taylor. It is stated by the Hexthorpe signalman and porters that the Hexthorpe ordinary signals, and the flags as well, were at danger against Taylor, and Mr. Hamilton said he had no doubt that this was so. It may be, and everyone will hope so that an explanation will be forthcoming as satisfactory as is possible in such a ghastly affair. But what seems probable now is that, either from force of habit, inattention, or difficulty of seeing, owing to the rain and the dull light, the driver of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire train ran past the Hexthorpe signals, past flags, and into the hapless excursion train. All the damage was done to the stationary train, for though the funnel of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire engine was broken off and the buffers damaged, the engine kept the metals, and neither driver nor stoker was hurt, while the passengers escaped with a little shaking. The driver kept his place while the stoker jumped off into the six foot away. It is stated that the brakes of the Liverpool train were applied, but that from some cause they failed to act.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Several of the chief officials of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln Railway, immediately the accident was reported, proceeded to Doncaster, and they stated the main facts as follows to a correspondent:—

At a quarter past twelve a Midland excursion train from Sheffield to Doncaster, for the races, was standing at the ticket platform at Hexthorpe, and tickets were being collected. The ordinary Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln train, which starts from Liverpool at 8-40 a. m., and is connected at Penistone with the ten o'clock train from Manchester, running through Barnsley and Doncaster to Hull, came up and ran into the rear of the Midland train. The boiler of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln engine was raised from the framework and went partially through the rear Midland van. All the carriages of the standing train were very full of excursionists, but only the people in the last carriage were killed, though many others are reported injured. The body of this carriage was very much broken. All the woodwork was smashed, and the passengers were thrown into one mass. The framework of the carriage was raised up against the preceding carriages at sharp angle. Except as regards the engine the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln train suffered little. The fire-man and driver escaped with little injury. One of the guards was bruised, but the passengers suffered little. It was fortunate that every assistance was immediately at hand, and there was not the remotest lapse of time in attending to the unfortunate people who were hurt. The cause of the disaster was the driver of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire train running past the danger signal before Hexthorpe was reached. The general manager cannot, of course, say how it was that the fatal mistake was made. The driver, however, is said to have stated after the accident that he did not see the signal. The foremost guard in the train did see it. Under the regulation of the company there would, the manager says, be ample room to draw up between the danger signal and the ticket platform. The driver had been in the service of the company for twenty years, and was regarded as one of their safest and most experienced men.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

In the inquest on the bodies of some of the victims the jury after twenty minutes deliberation, returned the following verdict:—

"The jury deeply lament the awful catastrophe which has occurred so near, and feel compelled to find the following verdict:—We find that Mary Calow, Mary Burley, James William Beaumont, Henry White, and Daniel Hawksworth came by their death by a collision between the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire and Midland trains on the ticket platform at Hexthorpe on Friday, September 16th; and we consider that the collision was caused by the negligence of the driver, Samuel Taylor, and the fireman, Robert Davis of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire train, and we find the said Samuel Taylor and Robert Davis, driver and fireman guilty of manslaughter."

Superintendent Gregory, who was present at the inquiry, was then bound over to prosecute Taylor and Davis, and the Coroner issued a warrant for their apprehension. Mr. Warren asked for bail. The Coroner said he would like a little time for consideration. There was another inquiry in the county, and the next inquiry would be either at the Borough or West Riding Court, and it would be better to let the matter stand over until he knew the result. Eventually the Coroner offered to liberate the prisoners on bail of £50 each, but they were not prepared with sureties, and accordingly were removed to the police cells.

THE RUSSIAN OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF THE AFGHAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The Russian *Official Messenger* publishes a summary of the negotiations between England and Russia as an explanatory introduction to the Protocol and other documents. The following is a translation of this very interesting *communiqué* to the organ of the Russian Government:—

The mixed Russian-English Commission, which was appointed by virtue of the Protocol signed in London August 29 (N. S. Sept. 10), 1885, for the purpose of determining on the spot the north-west frontier of Afghanistan in the zone between the Heri Rud and Amu Darya, was unable to bring to a conclusion the mission intrusted to it. Having commenced its labours on the Heri Rud the commission only succeeded in fixing the boundary to a point in the meridian of Douktchi, about 30 versts north-east of Andkoi, and 60 versts from the Amu. The differences of opinion which subsequently arose between the two Commissioners, Colonel Kuhlberg and Sir West Ridgeway, on the subject of the final direction of the frontier could not be arranged on the spot, in view of which the Imperial Cabinet and that of London agreed in August, 1886, to recall the commission and to resort to direct negotiations for the purpose of settling pending questions on the basis of the details collected by the Commissioners. These negotiations were arranged to be held at St. Petersburg, where Colonel Sir West Ridgeway arrived for the purpose in April of the present year. The head of the Asiatic Department, Privy Councillor Zinovieff, was nominated to represent the Imperial Government.

As with the Commission itself, the principal obstacle to an agreement between the two Plenipotentiaries turned on the delimitation of the left bank of the Amu, where as was shown by the local investigations, a boundary had been recognized for about 36 years between the Bokharan and Afghan possessions which did not correspond with the strict sense of the agreement arrived at in 1873 between the two Cabinets. The said boundary passed between the Bokharan village of Bosaga and the Afghan of Kham-i-Ab, whereas by the agreement mentioned the post of Khoja Saleh ought to be considered the extreme western point of the Afghans possessions on the left bank of the Amu, and that the Ameer had no right to raise any pretension on the left bank of this river beyond Khoja Saleh. The difficulty was further complicated by the fact that, properly speaking, no post of Khoja Saleh existed on the banks of the Amu, but the Commission has discovered the tomb of a saint bearing the name of Ziarat Khoja Saleh as well as a hill covered with ruins which the inhabitants called Serai Khoja Saleh. These two points are situated at a distance of about 30 versts east of the Afghan-Bokharan boundary already mentioned. It was also ascertained that the name Khoja Saleh was applied to Karkin, the principal of the four Afghan districts between Bosaga and Kilif. The correspondence which preceded the Russo-English agreement of 1873 failed to clear up the controversy. From the information contained in it, it was only possible to conclude that there was not sufficient reason to consider Khoja Saleh as a post, and that this locality was to be found at a crossing of the Amu, on the highway from Bokhara to Balkh. The crossing and the route in question had been abandoned since, and all the inquiries of the Commissioners to ascertain its exact position only resulted in contradictory reports. This uncertainty rendered it very difficult to discover a solution satisfactory to both sides and in conformity with the spirit of the agreement of 1873.

Relying on its having been agreed in 1873 to assure to Afghanistan all the territory in the absolute possession of Shere Ali, and that the bank of the Amu had been subject to Afghan authority for 36 years, as far as Bosaga, the British delegate expressed from the first the opinion that the most regular solution would be to recognize the existing boundary between Afghanistan and Bokhara. The Russian Plenipotentiary did not consider it possible to acquiesce in this point of view, seeing that the principle invoked by Colonel Ridgeway had been violated since 1873 and also that, owing to our insufficient knowledge of the locality, this same principle had not been scrupulously observed in the London protocol of 1885. In 1873 the rights of Shere Ali were recognized over Badakshan and Wakhan which at that date could not be considered Afghan provinces, and according to the protocol, the lands in the valleys of the Kushk, Karshan, and Murghab, of which the Penjdeh Sariks had enjoyed exclusive possession, were assigned to Afghanistan, a very hard fact for these people. In view of these derogations, by which the Afghans had alone profited, there was not sufficient ground for making any new concessions, and therefore, our plenipotentiary declared that the frontier on the Oxus must be in strict accord with the arrangement of 1873.

Subsequent attempts to arrange the matter proved vain. Trusting to the fact, supported by the greater number of depositions by native witnesses, that the passage of the Amu must have been at the village of Islam, Colonel Ridgeway declared that the boundary should be fixed a little west of that village, and that at the most Kham-i-Ab and Dali should be comprised within Russian limits. But M. Zinovieff contended that the identity of geographical names provided the only solid basis of delimitation that the agreement of 1873 had, in conformity with an English proposal, fixed the extreme point of the Afghan possessions on the left bank of the Amu and that Serai Khoja Saleh best corresponded with this point; and that, therefore, the frontier ought to be traced to just below the Serai. Colonel Ridgeway found himself unable to accept this view, especially as the irrigation canals have their source near Kilif, and because this could not fail to give rise to constant difficulties and complications. These differences of opinion contributed to confirm the Imperial Government in the conviction that the most practical mode of solving the litigation would be to apply a project of delimitation which had already been elaborated. In execution of this project, of which the English plenipotentiary had had knowledge since the beginning of the negotiations, the part in dispute on the Oxus should remain to Afghanistan, but on the other hand there should be a rectification of the southern frontier of the Penjdeh oasis, by which would be included in our territory the lands on the Kushk, Kashan, and Murghab, formerly in the possession of the Sariks, and the loss of which had been the more prejudicial, inasmuch as 460 families migrated from Afghanistan and swelled the population of the Penjdeh oasis. The negotiations were interrupted by the departure of Colonel Ridgeway from London, but on his return the English delegate communicated to M. Zinovieff another project of rectifying the southern boundary of Penjdeh to which his Government could give its assent, and which was an essential agreement with the Imperial scheme. By this plan we acquired a territory extending between the Kushk and the Murghab of a superficies of almost 2,000 square versts, and in which is included the greater part of the lands held by the Sariks before the delimitation, as well as the mouths of their irrigation canals and extensive pasturages. There was no obstacle on our part to the acceptance of this project, and then an agreement was easly attained with regard to the eastern part of the Afghan frontier between Douktchi and the Amu Dary. As the Commission had recognized the Afghan rights over Djar Kondouk on the high road between Andkoi and Kham-i-Ab, the new frontier should be traced some distance north-west of that route to its junction with the boundary between Bosaga and Kham-i-Ab. Thus was completed the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier between the Heri Rud and the Amu Darya, the details of which are indicated in the Protocol of July 10 (22).

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

Writing to the *Times* on the subject of the neutralisation of the Suez Caual, Mr. Justice Scott, who is at present at home on leave, says:—

In a short time the Canal and its isthmus will be added to the list of neutralized territories of the world which already comprises Belgium, Luxemburg, Savoy, Corfu, and West Central Africa. There is no territory so suitable to such an arrangement as the Suez Canal. The Sultan in his firman of permission to construct the waterway through his Egyptian territory declared that it should be open to all vessels of commerce of all nations at all times; and its international character has already been tacitly recognized by the other European Powers when they collectively regulated the tolls to be levied on all vessels passing through Russia, in reference to the Russo-Turkish war, assured the others Powers through Prince Gortchakoff that the navigation of the Canal should be neither blockaded nor interrupted; while Great Britain offered in the Egyptian Convention, which France recently refused to accept, to undertake that the free passage of the Canal should never be impeded even in time of war. An international engagement on the part of all the Powers collectively to respect the perpetual neutrality of the Canal will, in fact, only express in words what has long been tacitly acknowledged by each of the proposed signatories.

It may then be treated as an accomplished fact that the Canal itself with a strip of land on either side, and the usual limit of territorial waters at each entrance, will be neutralized. The great question still remains open as to the creation and composition of the proposed commission of control or supervision. The ordinary maintenance and management must, of course, remain in the present hands. The time may come when the international character of the Canal will be still further recognized, and its management taken out of the hands of a commercial company liable to put the immediate interests of its shareholders before the permanent interests of the undertaking. But such a change could only be effected by the buying up of the company by the nations interested by means of subscriptions proportioned to their use of the Canal, and by the intrusting of the management to a commission formed from the nations in proportion to their interest. Such a scheme would not be acceptable to the Powers in these days of international jealousy and the actual arrangement must stand for the present. But this commission of supervision, whose duty will be to enforce the obligation of neutrality, is a new body, and its composition, while of very great importance has still to be settled. The proposal actually before the Powers is that the commission should be formed of the consular representatives of the various Powers accredited to the Court of the Khedive. That would, I believe, comprise the Consuls-General of the seven great Powers and six representatives of the secondary Powers. The voting influence of Great Britain would be as one in 13 voices. The acknowledged ability and experience of our present agent backed as it would be by the prestige of a great nation, would of course have more weight than is represented by this voting power. But during my ten years' residence in Egypt some members of the deplomatic body at Cairo had not the best of reputations for harmony and suppression of petty motives, and, if report speaks truly, things are not much changed for the better to-day. The important votes would be taken at a time of international dissension and even war. The most frequent alleged offender would probably be the Power that makes the most use of the Canal. Most assuredly the knowledge and the experience and one vote of the British agent would often kick the beam when weighed in the scales of international justice held in times of excitement by such a political body.

In short, to speak plainly, the composition of the commission is bad. At the moment of really important action its chief members would be neither impartial nor disinterested. Not only is the composition bad. The proportion of voting power is unfair. Great Britain would have no more voice than, for istance, Sweden and Norway, although four-fiths of the whole shipping of the Canal is under the British flag, while the flag of the two northern Powers is rarely, if ever, seen. Surely this is not a fair adjustment.

In short, the idea of this commission should be abandoned. The stake of Great Britain in the matter is too important for us to risk our consent. Not only do our ships almost monopolize the Canal. We have Imperial interests at stake of still greater importance. The route by the Canal brings Bombay, the great port of arrival and departure for all India, 5,000 miles nearer to us than it is *via* the Cape. We cannot afford to run the risk of having our Indian thoroughfare declared closed to us in any important respect by the adverse vote of a court beyond appeal of 13 where we have only one voice. Not only is this commission bad. No commission is conceivable to which such a power could be safely intrusted. The principle of perpetual neutrality is all that can be conceded. Its observance in detail must be left to the honour of the signatory Powers, as in every other instance of international neutralization the world has yet seen.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The *Dublin Gazette* of Tuesday, Sept. 20, contained proclamations by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council following up those of a special nature which were promulgated immediately after the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act declaring the Irish National League to be a dangerous association. They prohibit and suppress the League in the county of Clare, in the baronies of Leitrim and Loughrea, in the county of Galway, the barony of Corkaguiny, in the county of Kerry, the barony of Condon and Clangibbon, in the county of Cork, the baronies of Duhallow and West Muskerry in the same county, and in the barony of Shelbourne, in the county of Wexford. The effect of the proclamations will be to suppress about 200 branches. In the county of Clare alone there are sixty-five. The action of the Government, although anticipated, has caused great commotion and alarm in the Parnellite camp. The proclamation is signed by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lord Ashbourne, Mr. Henry Bruen, Mr. J. G. Gibson, and Sir Redvers Buller.

Mr. Balfour has been in receipt of a large number of threatening letters and communications porporting to reveal the existence of plots against his life. Similar missives have, it is stated, been received by other members of the Government. During Mr. Forster's Chief Secretaryship ten threatening letters a day on an average were received in the Department. These letters cause no alarm; but proper precautions are taken by the police.

PRAYERS FOR THE "MITCHELSTOWN MARTYRS."

Prayers for the repose of the souls of the Mitchelstown "martyrs" were offered up in several Roman Catholic chapels on Sunday, Sept. 18. In some instances, however, the priests refused to regard the three unfortunate men who met their deaths in Mitchelstown as martyrs, but rather as victims of their own rashness. Among the number is the Reverend Canon Griffin, of Millstreet. A request in the usual form, and accompanied by the customary fee, was handed in at the parish vestry for the purpose of having prayers said for the repose of the souls of the victims of the Mitchelstown riots. Canon Griffin, however, refused, and ordered the clerk to return the money. After mass a meeting of the National League was held, and the conduct of the parish priest was denounced in unmeasured terms. The League then resolved itself into a prayer meeting, and the necessary supplications were offered up. A resolution was passed calling upon all men to pray for the "martyrs" in their homes.

Defence and Defiance.—Phenyle defends from Disease and defies its inroads. It is an unrivalled and agreeable Disinfectant. As. 8 and Re. 1. *Avoid imitations.* Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Rochliffe, 1,496 tons, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, laden with a cargo of railway materials from Middlesborough (Sept. 10) under Captain J. L. Bafter.

The Mac Iver line steamer Niagra, 2,044 tons, Captain J. Cottier, sailed early this morning for Havre, laden and with the following three cabin passengers on board:—Professor and Mrs. Mac and Mr. M. Robinson.

The B. I steamer Pachumba, Captain J. W. Livingstone, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Coast and Karachi (Oct. 1) laden with a general cargo and with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. C. V. Hand and six hundred natives on deck.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE AT PORBANDER.

Information has been received from the Administrator of the Porbander State that a new lighhouse has been erected 500 yards eastward of the old light tower and opposite the deep water entrance to the inner anchorage of the roadstead. The lantern is 90 feet above high water and shows a fixed white dioptric light which should be visible 16 miles. It will be lit on the 17th October when the use of the old lighthouse will be discontinued. Two buoys have been placed to mark the entrance to the inshore anchorage. The western buoy, painted red, marks the extremity of the Taloo reef and is fitted with a tripod and globe, and bears a bell. The eastern buoy, painted black, is similar to the other, but has no bell.

LOSS OF THE EARL OF JERSEY.

A Chittagong telegram announces the loss of the Earl of Jersey, a four-masted British ship. No particulars are given, as the message was from an apprentice on board to his father: it is probable that there was no loss.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK,

11th October, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Manilla	2582	A. Cruciani	A	F. Bozzoni.
,, Malwa	2939	G. W. Atkinson	B	P. & O. Co.
,, Kashgar	2610	C. Gadd	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Nubia	2319	J. G. Knock	D	W & A. Graham & Co.
,, Europa	1492	R. Jones	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Vivenhoe	1225	R. Clark	H J	Beyts, Craig & Co
,, Bisagno	1498	S. Aupano	K	R. Rubattino.
,, Aston Hall	2338	H. J. Moffat	L	E. Bates & Co.
,, M. Kangra		Ingram	N	B. I. S. N. C.
,, Niagara	1738	R. Cottier	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Kt. Errant	2283	J. J. Mathews	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Guildford	1175	F. D. Moffat	...	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
10	Malwa (s)	Aitkinson	London, &c.
11	Rochliffe (s)	Bafter	Middlesbro, Sept. 10
	Pachumba (s)	Livingston	Karachi, Oct. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Niagra (s)	Cotter	Havre.
	Kelat (s)	McKay	Sands Head.
	Benvenue	Modrell	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—

Steamer Knight of St. George, for Antwerp.
,, Kanzza, for London via Karachi.
,, Ethiopia, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Pachumba, for Coast and Karachi.

The Ship Glen Chricht, Flynn cleared out yesterday for Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 10.

Andrew Surgeon Major, Mad, Md Staff, on duty, from Secunderabad.
James, Col, Bo, P W O Grenadiers, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Dean Pitt, Major, Bo, R A, from leave, from England.
Scott, Capt, Bl 2nd Dragoon Guards, from leave, from England.
Walker, Col, Bl, Inspr Genl, Ordce, from leave, from England.
Reade, Lt, Bl, E Lanc Regt, on leave, from Dalhousie.
Mac Laren, Lt, Bl, K O S Borderers, on duty, from Aldershot.
Stainforth, Lt, Bl, 30th B I, on leave, from Cawnpore.
Gough, Major. Genl, Bl, Dvnl Staff, from leave, from England.
Keith, Lt, Bl, 3rd Dragoon Guards from leave, from England.
O'Gordon Major, Bl, Bde Major, from privilege leave, from England.
Nichol, Surgeon, Bo M S, from leave from England.

October 11.

Searle, Lt. Bo, 12th B I, on sick leave, from Poona.
Brett, Lt, Bl, A P D, to proceed home, from Lucknow.
Watts, Major, Bl, the Rl Irish Regt, to go home, from Jatogh.
Smith, Lt, Col, Bl, Ordnce Dpt, on leave, from Calcutta
Twenlow, Lt, Col, Bo R E, on duty, from Simla.
Kinloch, Col, Bl, King's Rl Rifles, on duty, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—October 10.

Stanford, Lt, Bo, R A, on privilege leave, to Matheran.

October 11.

Reade, Lt, Bl, E Lanc Regt, on duty, to Deolali.
Kinloch, Col, Bl, King's Rl, Rifles one duty, to Deolali.
Boyd, Col Bo, Asst Com Genl, on leave, to Poona.
Gough, Major Genl, Bl, from leave, to Lucknow.
O'Gorman, Major, Bl, Bde Major to re-join, from leave to Mean Meer.
Heath, Lt, Bo R A, on duty, to Deolali.
Forbes Lt, Mad Rl Fus, on leave, to Poona.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, October 5, 1887.

Government Loans.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs. 99 3
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1885)	, 100 0
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	102 8
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	,, 102 8
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)	

Madras Municipal Debentures.

5	Per Cent. of 1881 (1912)	Rs. 100 0 Noml.

Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	Nominal
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1889) ...	104 0
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1894) ...	104 8
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	102 8
5	Per Cent. of 1884-85 (1905) ...	102 8
5	Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915) ...	102 12
5	Per Cent. of 1886-87 (1916) ...	103 0
4½	Per Cent. of 1882 (1902) ...	96 8

Mysore Government Debentures of 1882.

5	Per Cent. for 20 years (1902)	Rs. 100 0

Rangoon Municipal Debentures.

5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1888) ...	Rs. 102 0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1892) ...	,, 102 4
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1896) ...	,, 102 8
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1900) ...	,, 102 12

Debentures of Joint Stock Companies.

7	Per Cent. 1886 (1891)	Alipore Coal	...103 0
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1887)	Asiatic	...Noml.
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1888)	Bowreah Cotton	...102 0
7	Per Cent. (1887 1892)	Calcutta S. N. Co;	102 0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1892)	Canal Press	...103 0
7	Per Cent. 1887 (1892)	Cawn. Cotton Mills	104 0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1891)	Darj. Him. Ry.	... 98 0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1896)	Do. do.	... 98 0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Dunbar Cotton	...100 0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Eastern Cachar Tea	100 0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1889)	Fort Gloster Jute	103 0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1890)	Goosery Jute Mills	102 0
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1887)	Hooghly Mills	...103 0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Howrah Mills	...103 0
6	Per Cent. 1881 (1888)	do. (New issue)	...101 0
7	Per Cent. 1884 (1899)	Inland Flotilla	...103 0
7	Per Cent. 1886 (1890)	India General	...103 0
8	Per Cent. 1879 (1889)	Kurseong Darj. Tea	103 0
8	P. Ct. 1887 (1890-92)	Raneegangee Coal,	103 0
10	Per Cent. 1881 (1888)	Sapakati Tea	...103 0
8	Per Cent. 1884 ([illegible])	[illegible] Selim Tea	...103 0
8	Per Cent. 188[illegible]	[illegible] & Murmah	...104 0
7	Per Cent. [illegible]	[illegible] Paper Mills	105 0

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 23rd September, 1887.

2nd Life Guards, Major Charles Richard Tennant retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th September, 1887.

Royal Horse Guards, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred M. Egerton retires on half-pay. Dated 24th September, 1887.

1st Dragoons, Captain Cecil D. H. Fetherstonhaugh resigns his Commission. Dated 24th September, 1887.

Gentleman Cadet Edwin Greenwood Hardy, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice D W Graham, transferred to the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Dated 24th September, 1887.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Captain and Brevet Major Robert George Kekewich has been seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 4th August, 1887.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Captain Charles Cecil Hayford Thorold has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces. Dated 15th September, 1887.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Second Lieutenant Douglas W Graham, from the 1st Dragoons, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant P J C Livingstone, promoted. Dated 24th September, 1887.

The Essex Regiment, The seconding of Captain W B Brabazon, dated 13th April, 1887, was for service with the Ordnance Store Department, and not as stated in the Gazette of 9th September, 1887.

Lieutenant Edmund Murray Robertson, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice F R Drake, who exchanges. Dated 24th September, 1887.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), Lieutenant Duncan H. Macpherson resigns his Commission. Dated 24th September, 1887.

Lieutenant George Machen Lumsden, from the 4th Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant D H Macpherson. Dated 24th September, 1887.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), Captain Hugh Cecil Cholmondeley retires from the service receiving a gratuity. Dated 24th September, 1887.

1st West India Regiment, Gentleman Cadet Meredith Carre Smith, from the Royal Military College, to be second Lieutenant, vice F B Luard, transferred to the 2nd West India Regiment. Dated 24th September, 1887.

2nd West India Regiment, Lieut Francis Rivers Drake, from the Essex Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice E M Robertsen, who exchanges. Dated 24th September, 1887.

Second Lieutenant Frederick B Luard, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant H C B Dann, seconded. Dated 24th September, 1887.

Commissariat and Transport Staff, Assist-Commissary General, with the honorary rank of Major, Charles John Bannister, having completed five years' service in his rank, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieut-Colonel. Dated 8th August, 1887.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, with the honorary rank of Captain, Guthrie Hylton Jessop, from half-pay, to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary General. Dated 23rd September 1887.

Medical Staff, Surgeon Major Edmund Farrington Boult, half-pay, is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brigade Surgeon. Dated 24th September, 1887.

Ordnance Store Department, Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, E. Gatt to be placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Deputy Commissary-General of Ordnance and honorary rank of Colonel. Dated 30th September, 1887.

BREVET.

Major C E Ilderton, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 21st June, 1887.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Hugh Parker Montgomery, half-pay, Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General Northern District, has been placed on retired pay with the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 22nd September, 1887.

Colonel T. C. Wray should have been described in the *Gazette* of 20th May, 1887, as a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Irish *Regiment*, not of the Royal Irish Rifles.

Honorary-Colonel Henry Robert Eyre, late Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Coldstream Guards, has been permitted to commute his retired pay. Dated 5th Sept., 1887.

Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh FitzRoy Marryat, late Princess Charlote of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), has been permitted to commute his retired pay. Dated 26th August, 1887.

Lieutenant James William Laurence, Half-Pay List, resigns his Commission. Dated 24th September, 1887.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Officers to be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Major-General Harry Cortlandt Anderson, Bengal. Dated 2nd September, 1887.

Colonel Boyce William Dunlop Morton, Bengal. Dated 24th August, 1887.

Colonel Ernest Augustus Green, Bombay. Dated 28th August, 1887.

Colonel George Wheeler, Bengal. Dated 31st August, 1887.

To be Major-General—Colonel Henry Moor, CB, CIE, Bombay. Dated 2nd September, 1887.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

To be Lieutenant-General—Major General Robert Blair, Bengal Infantry. Dated 2nd September, 1887.

To be Lieutenant-General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List—Major-General James Cadogan Parkison Baillie, Bengal Infantry. Dated 2nd September, 1887.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captain Edmund P Dashwood, 3rd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment, to be Captain. Dated 24th September, 1887.

Lieut Brain T Williams, Captain, 4th Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), to be Captain. Dated 24th September, 1887.

INDIA OFFICE.

23rd September, 1887.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India :—

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Major Charles Denroche Swete.

Major Horace Howell. Dated 26th July, 1887.

To be Majors—Captain Francis Grant Maltby, Captain Henry Doveton Hutchinson, Captain Frederick Robinson Ditmas, Captain Philip Herman Wallerstein, Captain and Brevet-Major George Hamble Elliott.

Bengal Infantry—To be Lieutenant-Colonel Major Frederick Schomberg Carr.

Madras Staff Corps—To be Major—Captain Spencer Richard Rawlinson.

To be Captain.—Lieutenant William Eden Evans-Gordon.

MADRAS CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William Bannatyne Warner and Major Donald James Sim McLeod. Dated 20th July, 1887.

MADRAS INFANTRY.

To be Colonel.—Lieut-Col and Col in the Army David Walter Williams.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major Edward Vincent Stace.

To be Major.—Captain John Newman Walker.

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Major Reginald Hennell, Major James Eyles Gordon.

ERRATUM.

The date of rank of Captain J. C. B. Craster, Bengal Staff Corps, is 13th May, 1887, and not as given in the *London Gazette* of the 14th June, 1887.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India :—

Major-Genl E. M. Alexander, Seaforth Highlanders to be Inspector-General of Gymnasia in India, vice Major S. W. Tyndall, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 29th June 1887.

Major J C R Glasgow, Suffolk Regiment, Brigade Major, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Establishment, vice Major E A Brind, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 6th July, 1887.

Major R C B Lawrence, 1st Dragoon Guards, to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal Establishment, vice Major J. Gordon, deceased. Dated 15th June, 1887.

Captain E J Sharpe, Middlesex Regiment, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras Establishment, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R M. Clerk, promoted. Dated 14th June, 1887.

Major S E Rolland, Madras Staff Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras Establishment, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Weston, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 28th June 1887.

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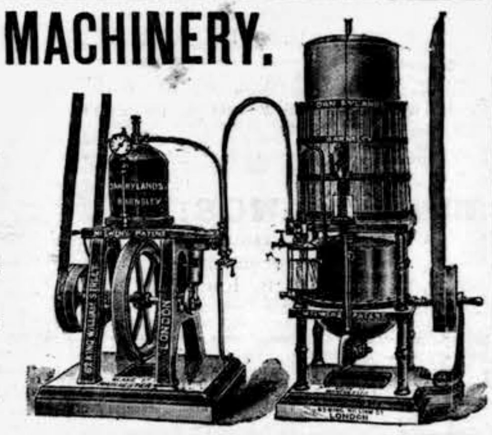

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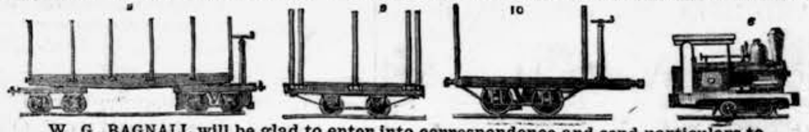

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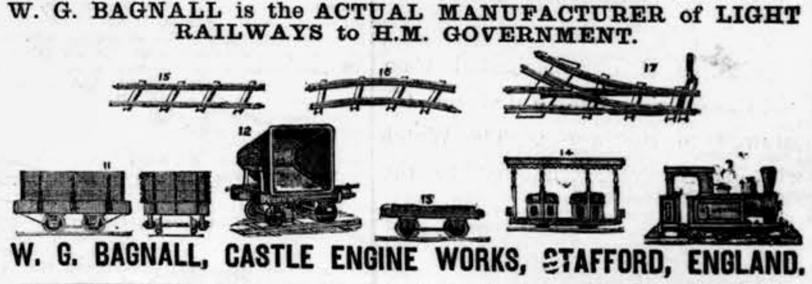

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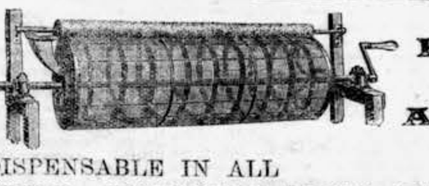

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Highly Ornamental and Richly Plated Pitchers, with strong Marble Porcelain linings. Preserve Iced Water or other Iced Drinks at a low temperature for a very considerable time. They are perfectly clean, easily kept so. The contents of the Pitcher do not come in contact with any metal whatever.

From Rs. 35 to 80, each.

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Consisting of Claret Cup Jug, with Goblet, Ice Pail and Salver, all "en suite," in richly Ornamental Silver Plate.

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Consisting of Claret Cup Jug (which works on a Pivot, allowing the contents to be poured out without the trouble of lifting it up), on a stand with Goblets, all to match. The whole made in very rich Ornamental Silverware, richly engraved and chased.

From Rs. 130 to 200, each.

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Made in very rich Silver Plate, handsomely engraved and chased. Forming a most useful and highly Ornamental piece of Plate for a Mess Table or Side Board.

From Rs. 250 to 350, each.
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Massive Two-handled Tray in Silver Plateware.
From Rs. 80 to 250, each.

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Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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Forgings, Bridge and Boiler-Work, Iron Roofing, Fire-Proof Buildings, &c.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS.

Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 130, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 70 „

Square Piano. SWEET TONE, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 710.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 66, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 36 „

Sympathetic Square. Overstrung, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 3 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 780.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 72, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 38 „

JOHN BRINSMEAD PIANOS.

Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.

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Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 95 „

Horizontal Boudoir Grand. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 4 ft. 8 in. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 1,500.

ON HIRE PURCHAE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 135, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 73 „

Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 125, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 68 „

The Indian Model Cottage. 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, brass bound and screwed. Cash Rs. 1,000.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 92, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 50 „

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BOMBAY AND POONA
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER — OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL

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KEYLESS LEVER WATCH,

In strong 18-Carat Gold Case.

The same Watch in Hunting Case .... **Rs. 110**
Do. do. in Cut-Hunting Case.................... „ **115**

These Watches are made on the principle of our celebrated Campaign Watches, a strong 18-Carat Gold Case being substituted for the metal one, and special care being bestowed to the works. The Watch is a good honest article, which will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

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KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes' that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyones reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. THILUM.
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. HIPPACEA.

TRADE MARKS {
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan,
23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.,
Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON,
L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., }
14th March, 1887. }

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc"cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is 'consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the 'treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable 'remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effec"tually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over"whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establish"ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature

Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application

T. Henry

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

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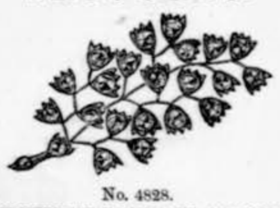

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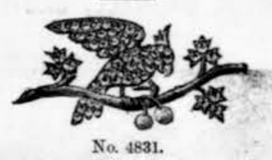

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Parrot on Spray.
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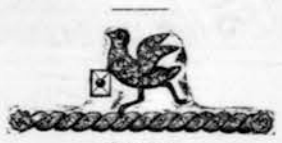

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Very prettily studed with White Diamonds,
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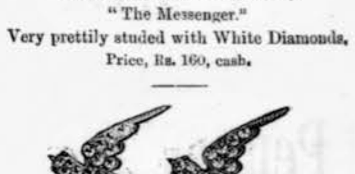

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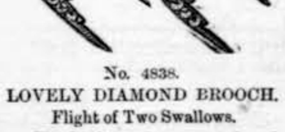
LOVELY DIAMOND BROOCH.
Flight of Two Swallows.
NOTE.—The Birds can be separated, and form Two Hair Pins, at pleasure.
Price, Rs. 300, cash.



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EXQUISITE DIAMOND EARRINGS.
Set with Brilliants, Rs. 275 pair, cash.
Set with Rose Diamonds,
Rs. 175 pair, cash.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA, AND H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

EDWARD'S

PAPIYA ESSENCE.

Like animal pepsine, this Essence, prepared from the Carica Papaya, contains the active principle of the gastric juice; but with the additional advantage that it has a direct action on the fatty portions of the food taken into the system, and does not demand, as in the case of animal pepsine, the presence of an acid as a condition of its activity.

Its use is indicated in all cases of stomachic disorder caused by deficient actions of the gastric juices, dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, &c., &c.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms which simulate those of HEART DISEASE, while, in fact, the heart with its valves, &c., is perfectly sound.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms scarcely distinguishable from those of ASTHMA and other lung affections, while the lungs are healthy.

Many other cases also of SIMULATED DISEASE, well known to medical men, are caused by INDIGESTION.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. LAZARUS & Co.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
Price Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle.

From G. A. RAYNER, Esq., Bugha Depot, Betteah, Chumparun. "I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have so successfully brought before the public.

HEAD BROTHERS, LONDON
THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance,
THREE GOLD MEDALS—
PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884,
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

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JOCKEY CLUB | JASMIN
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ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER

and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.

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Unrivalled for cleansing, beautifying, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" in a "Golden Lyre."

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